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## OUR NEXT ELECTION.

THE Ministry is evidently getting weaker and weaker, and though the great dexterity of Lord Palmerston may succeed now and then in patching it up, as a Ministry it has seen its best days. No doubt, Palmerston will be safe personally from such a humiliating fall as was the lot of Russell or Newcastle. But his Cabinet was only the result of a temporary difficulty; it has all along owed as much to the war as the war has owed to it. Its *personnel* is decidedly second-rate; and the storms caused by the American and Kars discussions are likely to try it to the very heart. Under these circumstances, a dissolution of Parliament cannot be very remote. But, whether or no, the present House of Commons is verging to old age, and we may reasonably discuss the duties which will devolve on the country when the dissolution comes.

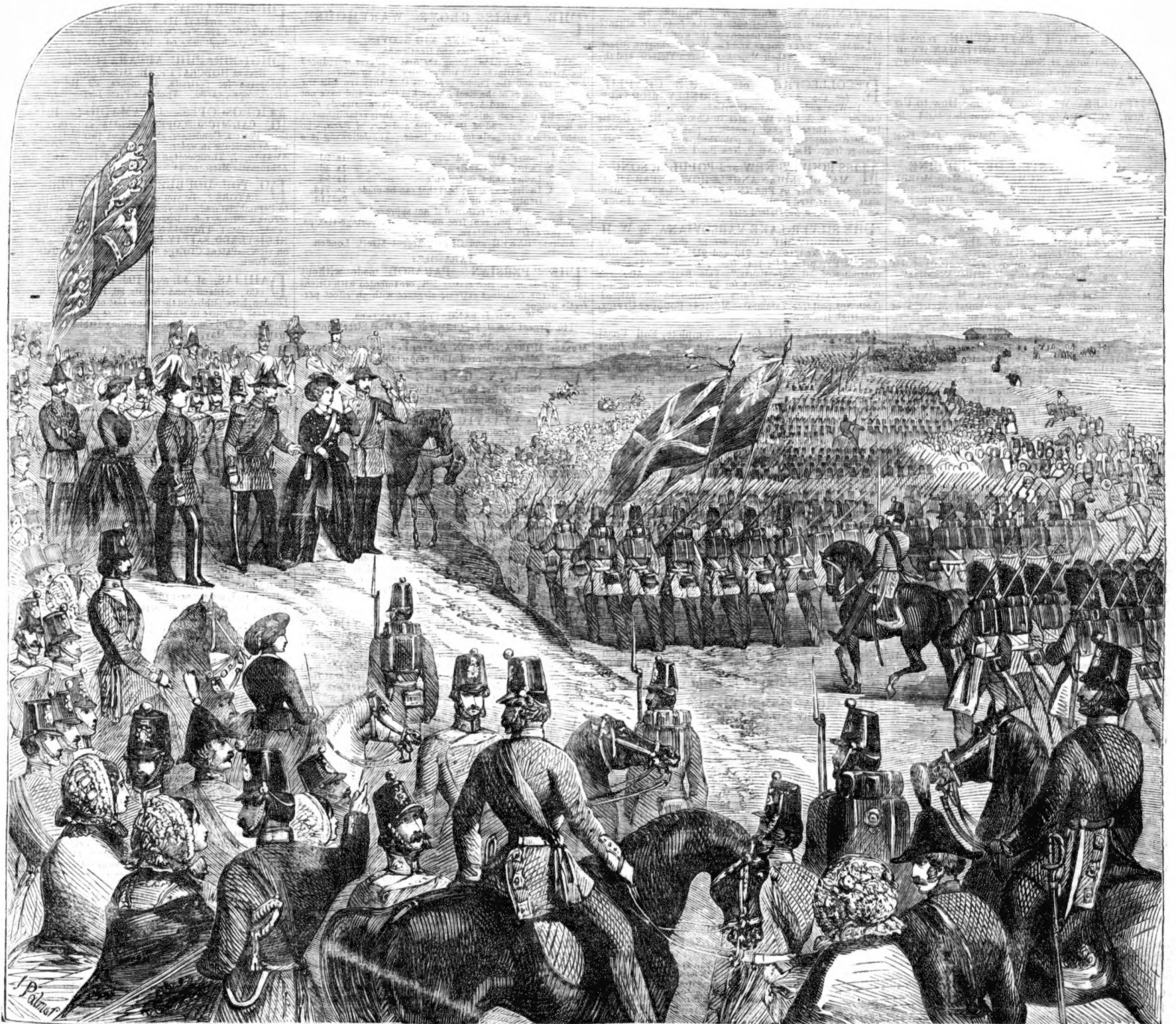
What will our parties go to the country "on," as the phrase is? Unless some new question springs up, or some old one takes a fresh development, they will rather be at a loss. We are in a chaotic state as regards party: we are apathetic as regards principles. In such periods there is always a great risk of bribery, for a voter, who has no feeling one way or the other, is likely to make all the less scruple about voting for a "consideration;" but also, at such periods, there is an opportunity for really public-minded men to address the people on new grounds. The apathy about public principles which prevails at present can only be temporary—it might be awakened into a living interest by fresh and active men. When old forms of

party are so worn out, is not a national party possible? We do not mean a clique of so-called "reformers," but a body of men of all ranks, prepared to act on the experience of the Crimea, for instance—on the lessons we have learned by the defeat of Russell's education measure—on the vast knowledge of the condition of the masses accumulated during the last thirty years? There are Whigs who must see that pure Whig ascendancy is every day becoming more hopeless—there are Liberals, who agree with Whigs in everything but believing that Whigs only ought to rule—there are Conservatives who wish to preserve the fundamental institutions of the country, and yet do not yield to anybody in their wish for social improvements. Cannot these elements be brought into a new party? Is there, among the rising generation of our statesmen, no man fit to lead it?

England is said not to like coalitions, but, at certain periods, coalitions are inevitable; they always occur when old systems are breaking up, in the interval before the new one is formed. There was a coalition soon after Walpole fell, and while the first Pitt was but rising. There was a coalition again just before the second Pitt began his reign. There was one the other day, supervening on the decay of Whiggism and the break-up of Peelite Conservatism by Peel's death. In all these cases coalitions became necessary or natural,—first, from the want of any one sufficiently great leader; second, from the absence of any great national question. To be sure, coalitions are apt to make great blunders, and the last one woefully mis-

managed the whole Russian war, from the first despatch to the first war movement. But we must endure them, as a phase of history; and we do not see our way just now to anything better. Both the conditions above-mentioned seem to be present.

The reader cannot fail to have been struck with the indifference of the country on questions of speculative politics. The administrative reformers are failures; Walmsley tries a reform bill, and cannot get a House; the Chelsea Board turns up again the whole of the Crimean graves, and the public take it as quietly as a gravedigger. As to the first of these phenomena,—the administrative men, you say, are but poor agitators. But why is the fact so, when the occasion is so good? Failures far less than the Crimean ones have caused political hurricanes. Nor is first-rate genius necessary for a demagogue. Wilkes was only clever—Hunt and Feargus O'Connor were very ordinary men. No. The country has been thick-headed, and has not felt the spur of those who would make it prance. Agitation of every kind has been overdone. The Reform Bill disappoints; and there is, we think, another cause, which people neglect to take into account. Political movement has always been welcomed as a mental excitement; but the people reads more now—more history, more fiction, more essays—and do not stand so much in need of an orator. We see no chance, then, of any powerful body being able to go to the country with a violent "cry"—a popular cry, strictly so called; and this circumstance (added to our party confusions) renders it all the more difficult to predict what the upshot of the elections will be.



THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT—TROOPS DEFILING BEFORE THE QUEEN.—(SEE PAGE 290.)



At the same time, it leaves the field more open for the working of such a national party as we should like to see.

The House of Commons is in the curious position—not of being a Rump Parliament, like the famous old body in which so many ballads were levelled—but of being a body with several "rumps," as Cerberus had three heads. There is a Whig rump, a Peelite rump, and so on. The most compact—in fact, the only party, in the strict sense—is Disraeli's; but it does not exhibit, nor does it represent, the whole Toryism of England. It has no ground to go to the country on, in the way of a view or measure. It can indeed urge that our recent administrations have been, in many ways, failures; but the Reform Bill was so expressly calculated to secure the middle classes for Liberalism, that only a total split-up of liberal combinations, now and then, can give a Tory ministry a chance. We see, indeed, occasional glimpses of a view far beyond ordinary looks-out at things in the speeches of Lord Stanley, and one is tempted to ask why he should not be of a great national party? Of course, our readers see that we are not wanting a common coalition like the last, nor a selfish coalition at all, but a union of statesmen going to the country on the ground of certain definite improvements, chiefly in social matters. They would soon shelve the worst of the elderly gentlemen of the old school, who have no notion of any social improvements, except as mere pretexts for party-fights and securing places. Sometimes these veterans made Ireland the battle-field—then they took education—then they flung church-rates down to be scrambled for. Our administration, meanwhile, is no better for them; they could not keep us out of war, nor conduct it for us when we got in; and they are now all bewildered, and at sixes and sevens, when we have got out. Never had the younger men of the country a better chance of appealing to it on the ground of an entirely new system of affairs; but then, it would require a combination—a suppression of what was non-essential for the sake of what was essential in their several views. And they must meet on the ground—not of being Whigs and Tories, who want to secure government between them—but of being Englishmen and gentlemen who want to serve England in harmony. Considering that the country is pretty free from faction—not inclined to be extravagant or extreme, and a little weary of the elder notabilities—and considering that some coalitions must (for a time) govern England—this new kind of coalition would have a good chance with the public.

These, however, may be mere dreams, and dreams are not unwellcome, as realities sometimes now are. Whether a national party be possible, or whether we must go on with the wrecks of old parties, and the consequent mal-administration, at least the election, when it comes, will give the people a chance once more of getting better men. It will be time to ask for more votes, when we find those already existing well used. But as long as men contradict all their aspirations by their votes at the polling-booths, they must expect that the cynicism, which is the predominant tone now of English public life, will find nothing so fit for its merriment as the hopes of those who believe in political regeneration. Let us trust that the war has had the effect of making us all a little more generous, and of preparing us for the new epoch to which the present transition state of affairs is leading us. It ought to occupy all our thoughts now, how to prepare for a new Parliament.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

DURING a sitting of the Corps Legislatif, last week, on the introduction of the Count de Labozière, the newly elected member for the Seine Inférieure, Count de Montalembert made an important speech on freedom of election, calmly and deliberately denouncing the Supreme Court, the Court of Cassation, as an accomplice with the Government to render universal suffrage a mockery.

It is stated as positive that Count de Morny will be appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, for the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. He will probably be appointed afterwards President of the Senate, and the place of Arch-Chancellor will be established for M. Troplong.

Marshal Pelissier is expected at Marseilles about the 27th of this month. A grand banquet will be given to him at that place by the municipal authorities.

### SPAIN.

A ROYAL decree has authorised the emission of highway shares for a sum of 30 millions of reals.

The disarmament of the Valencia national militia has been effected quietly. 1,500 stand of arms have been taken from them.

A grand review took place on the 20th inst. to distribute colours to the National Guard of the province of Madrid. The most cordial good feeling prevailed during the review between the garrison and the National Guard. Both raised loud cheers for the Queen, the Constitution, and Marshal Espartero, and everything passed off without an accident.

Ferdinand, father of the King of Portugal, whose visit to Seville and Granada has been announced, does not, it appears, intend to visit Madrid, in order to avoid the embarrassments of etiquette, unless indeed the Queen shall insist on seeing him.

### AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph, on the 15th instant, signed the treaty of peace concluded on the 30th of March, at Paris; and, at the same time, was pleased to order that on the 20th instant, in all the churches in the empire solemn thanksgivings should be offered up to the Most High for the restoration of peace.

The Episcopal conference continues its labours with the best spirit and in the greatest concord; a perfect understanding exists between it and the Government. Each paragraph of the concordat is closely examined, consequently the conference will sit longer than was anticipated. The Fête-Dieu, at which all the prelates will be present, is to be celebrated with unusual pomp.

### PRUSSIA.

THE Council of War sitting at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder has given its verdict in the case of the duel ending in the death of M. de Hinekely, but the King must confirm it before publication.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, it is rumoured, intend to visit Berlin this summer.

It is stated that the King, on the 19th inst., ratified the treaty of peace concluded at Paris.

### RUSSIA.

THE conclusion of the peace was celebrated in St. Petersburg, on the 6th inst., by a solemn Te Deum in the chapel of the Winter Palace, which was attended by the whole Court, all the high officers of State, and the corps diplomatique.

The circumstance of that day being the festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, according to the Greek calendar, contributed to heighten the solemnity of the occasion. All the ladies appeared, according to the Court etiquette, in the Russian costume, the gentlemen in Court dress.

The Emperor returned to St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 14th inst. The coronation, it is believed, will take place on the 30th August, the day of the patron saint of the Emperor Alexander.

Count Orloff has been appointed President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, in the place of M. Tchernitcheff, who retires on account of his advanced age.

An Imperial decree dissolves the whole of the militia. Orders have been given to rekindle the lighthouses and replace the buoys along the coast.

The army is put upon a peace footing, and the troops now in the Crimea will henceforth form two armies—one under the command of General Gortschakoff, and the other under General Liders.

The precise frontiers between Russia and Sweden will be shortly fixed.

### SWEDEN.

It is reported that Prince Oscar Frederick, the Duke of East Gothland, Rear-Admiral of the Swedish navy, and third son of the King of Sweden, is about to become a wooer to the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

Prince Oscar will accompany the Dowager Queen of Sweden to Paris—where she is to be the godmother to the Prince Imperial—and will afterwards present himself in England.

### SARDINIA.

THE ratifications of the treaty of peace by the Sardinian Government were despatched for Paris on the 18th inst.

### TURKEY.

THE Sultan, on the 7th inst., reviewed the British troops and Anglo-German contingent at Scutari. The affair was most successful, and went off with great *clat*. The Sultan expressed himself highly delighted with what he saw. Omar Pacha was in the Imperial cortege. General Williams, whose health has now for some time been re-established, was then expected to arrive very shortly at Constantinople.

The Turkish Government continues the organisation of its measures for carrying the Hatti-Scheriff into execution. New troubles, occasioned by the reforms, have broken out at Kutaya and Tokat.

Arif Bey arrived at Constantinople on the 9th with the text of the treaty of peace. A council of ministers was held next day to proceed to the ratification. A portion of the English Baltic fleet was expected at Constantinople in order to accelerate the evacuation of the Crimea.

Nothing certain was known as to the real guilt of Salib Pacha, accused of the murder of the Greek girl. The trial is to take place at Varna. If the Pacha is proved to be guilty, the Porte will neglect nothing to prevent the bad effects which cannot fail to be produced by his escaping with impunity.

### AMERICA.

THE advices by the *Canada* are from New York to the 8th, Boston the 5th, and Halifax to the 10th, inst.

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution to the effect that no further legislation was necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark regulating the Sound Dues, and the subject was made a special order for discussion.

Mr. Seyer, as the sole representative of the State of Missouri, referring to the Kansas discussion, said that the circumstances under which the debate was inaugurated seemed to indicate a purpose to make political capital out of the Kansas disturbances, with a view of controlling the coming national and State elections. In such a controversy he had no disposition to engage; it was, however, his duty to defend his constituents against the grave and serious charges brought against them. He then proceeded to consider the constitutional aspect of the slavery question, contending that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the territories and other property of the United States, extends to the public domain only, and not to the domestic affairs or institutions of the territory.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughston earnestly condemned the violation of the Missouri restrictions, and expressed as his opinion that the rights of the people of Kansas had been usurped by invaders.

Mr. Boyce argued that Great Britain had violated their neutrality in the enlistment case; they should insist by negotiation on reparation, which would be forthcoming when a future British administration attained power; for the present one could not make reparation without condemning itself. He objected to Great Britain's pretence to the Mosquito protectorate and occupation of Runtan. War was not a means for the settlement of the question, their policy being peace.

On the motion of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, the committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the engagement of American vessels in the Chinese coolie trade to be illegal, and a sufficient cause of forfeiture to the captors of the ship engaged therein.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Herald" says:—"I understand that the English and French Ministers declare that troops will be landed from their respective squadrons off Central America to aid Costa Rica against General Walker. Mr. Mason apprehends that such action would arouse a filibustering spirit, which perhaps even he could not control."

### THE NICARAGUAN WAR.

ON March 10, General Walker issued a proclamation, which says:—"Nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Serviles throughout Central America. A very large proportion of the so-called Legitimists of this state are either open or secret enemies to our presence on this soil. They owe us for the protection they have had for their lives and property; they have paid us with ingratitude and treachery. Against the Servile parties and Servile governments of Central America, the Americans in Nicaragua are bound, by the common law of self-protection, to declare eternal enmity. Our proffered friendship has been rejected. We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true."

A further decree directed the troops to assume the red ribbon, the badge of war. On the 9th of March, there arrived from New York, New Orleans, and California, 205 recruits, who, on Tuesday, the 11th, received orders to march. On the 11th, President Rivas issued a decree to the various prefects of departments, announcing the rupture with Costa Rica, and casting on it the odium of having plunged the two countries into war. Ubaldo Herrera, ex-President of the Republic, also issued an address to the people, calling upon his countrymen to support Walker in defending the honour and interests of Nicaragua, and to range themselves on the democratic side.

On the 13th, Colonel Schlessinger commenced his march, with about 400 soldiers, on the city of Guanacaste, forty-five miles from the boundary in the state of Costa Rica. On the same day, a decree was issued, placing the department of Mediodia, adjoining Guanacaste, under martial law, and summoning all the inhabitants to arms. It was also rumoured that an attack would immediately be made on Punta Arenas.

On Sunday, March 2, amid the roar of guns, the ringing of bells, &c., there was elevated, for the first time, on the Plaza (the guard standing to arms), the present free flag of Nicaragua. A white centre, with blue on either side, and on the white is a raised shield, representing a sunburst over five volcanoes.

While these preparations have been progressing in Nicaragua, the Costa Ricans appear to have been equally on the alert.

In the Costa Rica "Boletín" of the 1st of March, is a decree, declaring that the Republic of Costa Rica does not recognise the so-called provisional Government of Nicaragua, created by the adventurers which dominate over the country, but, on the contrary, is determined, at all hazards to root them out. The "Boletín" says:—

"With this important end in view, the army of the Republic will immediately march, and not only all Costa Ricans, but all other Central Americans who reside in the country, are obliged to take up arms under present circumstances and give all requisite help, until the nationality of Nicaragua shall be established and the independence of Central America secured."

The decree further orders the cantons, towns, provinces, and districts to provide the necessary provisions and men, &c.; and denounces the severest penalties against traitors, who will be immediately tried by court-martial and shot, in the most summary manner. Another decree, in the same journal, orders a national loan of 100,000 dollars, to be raised among the native capitalists.

General Mora, President of Costa Rica, issued an address to the people, dated March 1, calling upon them to march on Nicaragua to war with the Filibusters, who had reduced her to the most opprobrious slavery.

The "Central American," March 15, states:—"3,500 Costa Rican troops are under way, headed by General Mora, the Commander-in-Chief. Baron Bulow is in the field with 500 men. We are informed that the Transit Company have been notified to stop running their boats upon the river, or Costa Rica will not be responsible for the consequences."

Altogether, the announcement made some time since by the American papers, that the Central American Republics had entered into a treaty, offensive and defensive, against the Walker administration, seems now more probable than ever.

## THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

### THE EFFECTS OF THE NEWS OF PEACE AT SEBASTOPOL.

APRIL 5.—The news of a treaty of peace having been signed at Paris on the 30th March reached the allied armies in the Crimea early on the morning of the 2nd inst., and was quickly promulgated through the various camps. The intelligence produced scarcely any sensible emotion in the camps. Groups were formed, as the intelligence was communicated from one to another, and the subject was briefly discussed by the persons assembled. Some expressed satisfaction, others the reverse, very often according to personal interests and feelings, but a general regret was expressed that so fine an army—as good as, and in many respects better equipped than, the army which marched towards Alma—should be dispersed without an opportunity of signalling itself in another, and especially an open, campaign. No one seemed to doubt that fresh glories would have been achieved, which would have eclipsed the splendour of any of those already accomplished. A general satisfaction was felt at the state of suspense on this important subject being concluded.

A salute of 101 guns was fired at 2 p.m. of the day on which the news of peace arrived, by the Royal Artillery, near to the same spot where the salute was recently fired on the occasion of the birth of an Imperial heir to the throne of France. In the French orders of the day an opportunity was taken to eulogise the conduct of the army throughout the war, and to congratulate the troops on the glories added to their country by the conquest of peace achieved with the aid of their brave allies, and on their prospects of a speedy return to France; nor was allusion omitted to the auspicious concurrence of the great event of the day with the recent birth, already announced, of an heir to the Imperial throne.

### MORTALITY AMONG THE FRENCH.

The thermometer has risen to 42 deg., but snow falls at intervals, and the sky is covered with leaden-coloured clouds flying along on the wings of the northerly wind, which is pretty strong, and has been very constant to us. The sanitary condition of the British army continues excellent, but our allies are not so healthy, and the Russians are suffering very severely indeed from typhoid fever, and the effects of low living and bad food. Their sentinels look as dirty as usual. Of the large staff of chaplains attached to the French army in the Crimea not more than three or four are now left—the remainder have died at their posts, either in camp or in Pera, or have gone away invalided. Seven or eight aumoniers are in the military hospital dangerously ill, and four died in one week while serving with the army. The Abbé Overt died lately at Kamiesch, M. Rupert died at Eupatoria, and M. Hure is buried at Constantinople. The French Sisters of Charity have also suffered severely, twenty of them having fallen victims to typhus and similar diseases since the mission arrived at Pera. Scoury and dysentery and fever have severely scourged the French army, and even the French sailors, while these diseases are almost unknown to us, and the only maladies which affect our men are bronchitis and some trifling cases of low fever. The *Magellan* and *Vanban* steamers have had 120 French cases of illness on board each at a time.

### THE PEACEABLE ASPECT OF SEBASTOPOL.

APRIL 8.—As for the city proper, with some few isolated exceptions, it might be knocked down with a pick and carted away as rubbish. The walls, which look firm at a distance, are seen on near approach to be mere shells, which a strong man could overthrow. The desolation and silence of the grass-grown streets, the course of which is marked out by heaps of white stone, in fragments or in blocks, piled confusedly on each other as they were thrown down by the shock of explosion or the actual agency of powder, are appalling. One may wander between these walls of debris, which look like ruinous trenches, for hours without meeting a soul, or hearing even a sparrow chirp. If a stone disturbed by his tread falls clattering among the ruin, the stranger, accustomed to the profound noiselessness of this new Palmyra, starts as though Sebastopol were in the Great Desert, and introduced by any but himself. All the roar of the batteries, the smoke, the tumult, the shouting, the tramp of men, the stern life of the trenches, and the labours of the siege, have died away, we cannot trust for ever, but let us hope for many a long year to come. Alone unchangeable, the blue sea sparkles in the sunshine between the white forts and the sheer headlands of the roadstead, and ripples over the sunken fleet which just rears its masts above the waters.

### PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY.

The preparations for the departure of the army continue actively, and already several hundreds of the Army Works Corps have been shipped at Balaklava, and have gone on their way homewards. The carriage of provisions to the front has ceased *ad cumulum*, and only a few days' stores are kept at the divisional commissariat yards. The Quartermaster-General's department is busily engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the shipment of the large quantities of *matériel* belonging to the Engineers, the Artillery, and the Line. There is only one department which must labour to the last, and import stores so long as our army remains here, and that is the Commissariat, for the men eat just as much in peace as in war. It is difficult to make calculations when the army becomes a rapidly decreasing quantity, and serious responsibilities devolve on the officer in charge of the department under such circumstances.

### GREAT MORTALITY AMONG THE CATTLE.—THE CAUSE?

The French Intendance and our Commissariat have had to contend with very serious obstacles, and among them there was none greater than the mortality among the cattle purchased by their agents, which in some instances has utterly ruined contractors "for delivery." In nine months, the French lost 8,000 bullocks out of 17,500 at Samsoun alone, and we lost at the same place 4,000 out of 10,000 bullocks. But even those who survive do not get very fair treatment on their way to the Crimea. It is horribly true that the unfortunate animals are sometimes hoisted up into the ships and out of them again by their horns, and that some of them in calf have been hoisted out by means of slings of rope under the belly, and have died in agony on the wharf. The losses in this way, and by the way in which the animals are beaten and crowded together and fed, are disgraceful in every sense, and ought to be revolting to humanity. In some of the ships there are no troughs of water provided for them. Our cruelty recoils on ourselves; for they die of exhaustion and thirst, or are reduced to skin and bone. There is no care taken to feed them in others of those ships, except by throwing wads of hay into the hold; and on landing, the cattle were seen eating the liquid mud on the wharf! One vessel with a cargo of 100 cattle and 800 sheep, from Baltschik, landed only 63 cattle and 280 sheep at Balaklava; but it is quite evident that if we made it the contractor's business to take care of the animals by only making an agreement for delivery alive, we would save money and avert much suffering. That it can be done we have proof; for the Sardinians form their contracts on that base as a general rule; and a contractor who sent them 300 sheep from Guemlek took such care to keep them alive, by putting turnips, man-gold-wurzel, and water on board, that he brought every one of them (with two exceptions) in good condition to Balaklava.

### THE RUSSIANS VISITING SEBASTOPOL.—PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The Russians frequently visit Sebastopol, and wander about amid the ruins as if to see what is left, or to discover if possible their old haunts. They come into Balaklava occasionally, and wander through our streets in a state of perplexity, or seek to identify the sites of their departed mansions. Several of the Greeks have also paid the town a visit, and are very much puzzled to find out where they lived two years ago. One man said, "I had three very good houses in this town, but I really cannot now tell even the place where once they stood." Colonel Harding, the commandant, very properly kept all the drunken Russians out of the town last night, and placed sentries on the narrow road between the cliff and the waters of the harbour, to prevent them coming in after their jollifications at the bazaar at Kadikoi. The storekeepers find good customers among the Russian officers for sugar, tea, champagne, and spirits, all of which are enormously dear in their own camps. Sugar is not to be had for any money even in Simpheropol and Bakshiserai. Champagne, of which they are very fond, is 10s. a bottle; and tea is 20s. a pound, on the other side of the Tchernaya.

### THE APPETITE OF THE ARMY.

This army has a fine appetite; it manages to consume 250,000 lbs. of barley, 250,000 lbs. of hay, and 90,000 lbs. of bread per diem, and to eat up about 3,000 bullocks, and 15,000 or 18,000 sheep per month, besides little pickings of potted meats, preserved vegetables, private stores, poultry, geese, turkeys, and game, washed down with floods of wine and spirits and



an ocean of rum. Well, he thrives on his food, and looks fat and hearty, and full of fight upon his diet. It is very well for the enemy that there is no occasion for the display of his powers. Not only are the men well fed, well drilled, and well taken care of, externally and internally, but the people at home are providing for their mental instruction and recreation.

#### THE MENTAL FABULUM PROVIDED.

The receipt of the following articles has been acknowledged by the acting principal Chaplain:—Fourteen cases of books from Mr. Albert Smith; two cases of books from Miss Catherine Sinclair; one case of books from Mr. Dowling, Great Queen Street; two cases of books from Mr. M. Andrew, Dublin; one box of books from Miss Lyons, 4, Lowndes Square; three large boxes of books from Lady Rolle; one large box of books and games from the "Times"; seven cases of tracts on temperance from the Temperance Society; and sundry cases and parcels from anonymous friends. Most of the books are also well adapted to amuse and improve the soldiers, but some of the boxes contained tracts of the fiercest controversial character in religious matters, only suited to create ill blood between comrades, and to infuse the *odium theologium* into the rum-and-water which the tracts of the Temperance Society will not render a bit less popular in the camp huts. These have been withheld from distribution, and can be had back by those who were so good as to send them. A number of torn and coverless Bibles can also be returned, as they were quite unfit for use. So the young ladies who were considerate enough to fill a case with interesting manuscript exercises in Italian are informed that the sentiments expressed therein have received the very warm approval of those few who saw their pleasing compositions, but that it was not thought necessary to send their little exertions to the libraries, as it was imagined that the men would be rather lost among the angular pothooks and hangers in which the Tuscan of these fair moralists is greatly involved.

#### APPEARANCE OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND HORSES.

Some of the Russian soldiers who are now walking about our camps are robust and healthy men, clean in their persons, and well dressed. The majority, however, are sallow, wrinkled, and not over clean in appearance. Many are wearing patched trousers, and old underclothes generally, as may be plainly seen when the greatcoat is thrown open. They are of all sizes and stature, and vary in age from mere boys to old men in appearance. A great proportion have the Sebastopol medal, and some also wear alongside it the medal given to commemorate the Hungarian campaign. They exhibit a great fondness for strong drinks, and already it has been necessary to make some of the Russians, for their own safety as well as that of their neighbours, prisoners in the regimental guard tents of the Allies, until sobriety had resumed its control over their actions. They fraternize with the French and English soldiers very readily, carrying on a sort of conversation by signs, which seems to be usually concluded at one of the canteens, and occasionally grow much more affectionate than the latter especially (the English) appear to understand, when they wish to testify their friendship towards their new companions in the national way of kissing them on either cheek. When they meet an officer, whom they recognise by his dress and sword, they invariably stop and salute him as he passes. The few horses which the Russians have brought into our camps have been of the sorriest description, and have borne evident signs of a poorly supplied manger. On the morning of Sunday, the 6th, parades of each division of the 2nd corps d'armée were held in the plain of Balaklava, and several Russian officers were present. One Russian officer who was there was attended by two Cossack orderlies, and was said to be of high rank on the staff of the Russian army. The charger on which he was mounted, judging from its appearance, must have envied the comparatively sleek condition of the humblest bat pony on the ground; while the horses on which the Cossacks were mounted, as regarded the condition of the animals themselves, their saddlery, and their bridles mended by rope, were a perfect marvel. Another Russian officer who was present was, however, mounted on a horse in excellent condition, and well appointed in every respect.

#### THE TREATY OF PEACE.

##### AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE TEXT.

The following is stated to be an authentic copy of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, with the exception of Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8, which, for some reason, have not been published:—

##### TRANSLATION.

The Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their plenary powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

1. From the day of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, his Majesty the Sultan, of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective States, and subjects in perpetuity.

2. Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of evacuation, which shall be effected as soon as possible (*aussi promptement que faire se pourra*).

3. H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias engages to restore to H. M. the Sultan the town and citadel of Kars, as well as all the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

4. Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch.

5. H. M. the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well-being of his subjects, having granted (*cettefois*) a firman, which, in ameliorating their lot without distinction of religion or race, proves his generous intentions towards the Christian populations of his empire, and desiring to give a further proof of his sentiments in this regard, has resolved to communicate to the contracting Powers the said firman, spontaneously emanating from his sovereign will.

The contracting Powers acknowledge (*constatent*) the great value of this communication. It is quite understood that the fact of this communication cannot in any case give to the said Powers a right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, or in the internal administration of his empire.

10. The Convention of July 13, 1841, which maintains the old regulation of the Ottoman Empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord.

The act concluded with this view, and conformably to that principle between the high contracting parties, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it.

11. The Black Sea is neutralised. Open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to the bordering Powers (*pui-sances riveraines*) or to any other Power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

12. Freed from all impediments (*entraves*), trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs, and police, conceived in a spirit favourable to the development of commercial transactions.

In order to give every desirable security to the commercial and maritime interests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls in ports situated on the coast (*littoral*) of the Black Sea, conformably to the principles of international law.

13. The Black Sea being neutralised according to the terms of Article 11, the maintenance or establishment on its coasts of military-maritime arsenals (*arsenaux militaires-maritimes*) becomes as unnecessary as without object (*devient sans nécessité comme sans objet*). In consequence, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias, and H. M. the Sultan, engage neither to construct nor to preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon that coast.

14. Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan have concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and

number of light vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea. This convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the Powers parties to the present treaty.

15. The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse several States, the contracting Powers stipulate between themselves that for the future these principles shall be also applicable to the Danube and to its embouchures. They declare that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entraves*) or dues (*redevances*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence, no toll (*peage*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the States separated or traversed by this river, shall be conceived in such a manner as to favour the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*autant que faire se pourra*). Save these regulations, no obstacles whatever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

16. With the object of realising the dispositions of the preceding article a commission in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, shall each be represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Isatcha downwards (*depuis Isatcha*) in order to clear the mouths of the Danube as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea, from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability.

To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments, having for their object to assure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties, at a proper (*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the commission by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express conditions that in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

17. A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemberg (one for each of these Powers), to which commission, the commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. This commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly, remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river (*sur tout le parcours du fleuve*); and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

18. It is understood that the European Commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riveraine*) commission will have terminated the works designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers parties to this treaty, assembled in Conference and informed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*après en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and thenceforth the permanent bordering (*riveraine*) commission shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European Commission will have been invested up to that time.

19. In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles hereinbefore enunciated, each of the contracting Powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube.

20. In exchange for the towns, forts, and territories, enumerated in Article 4 of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia.

The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of Lake Bourna Solu, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman Road, follow this road as far as the Valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, re-ascend along the river Yalpuq as far as Saratsika, and will terminate at Kakamori, on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification.

Delegates of the contracting Powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

21. The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte.

The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

22. The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no private (*particulier*) right of interference with their internal affairs.

23. The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce and navigation.

The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special commission, with regard to the composition of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a commission of the Sublime Porte.

The task of this commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the bases of their future organisation.

24. H. M. the Sultan promises to convolve immediately in each of the two provinces, a *divan ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These *divans* are to give expression to the wishes of the population relative to the definitive organisation of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the Commission with these *divans*.

25. Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two *divans*, the Commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labours to the present seat of the Conference. The final understanding with the Suzerain Power will be recorded (*consacrée*) in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a *hatti-scherif* conformable to the stipulations of the convention will definitely constitute the organisation of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.

26. It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force, organised with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment (*entrave*) is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence, as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking (*seraient appelés à prendre*) to repulse any foreign aggression.

27. If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting powers, as to the measures to be taken to maintain or re-establish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without previous accord with these powers.

28. The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon (*à relever de*) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial Hatts, which fix and determine its rights and immunities placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting powers.

In consequence, the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

29. The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for

by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia without a previous accord between all the contracting powers.

30. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the Sultan, keep in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture.

In order to prevent any local contest, the boundary of the frontier will be verified, and, if need be, rectified, but so as that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the two parties from any such rectification.

With this view, a mixed commission, composed of two Russian commissioners, two Ottoman commissioners, one French commissioner, and one English commissioner, shall be sent to the locality (*sur les lieux*) immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labours of this commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

31. The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the Conventions signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and the 15th of March, 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible (*aussitôt que faire se pourra*) after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected (*les délais*) and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.

32. Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects (*en toute autre manière*) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

33. The Convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, relative to the Åland Isles, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

34. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris within the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have hereto affixed the seal of their arms.

#### HER MAJESTY'S DESPATCH GUN-BOAT, "FLYING FISH."

At the grand Naval Review, there were collected, on Wednesday last, no fewer than two hundred and forty vessels, of different sizes. Of these three have more than 100 guns, and six have 91. The rest vary from 80 guns to 6—the number carried by the *Flying Fish*, of which we this week give an engraving. This boat, like despatch-boats in general, is built almost exclusively with a view to speed. Her mast and sails, and everything connected with her, are so constructed as to enable her to plough the "vasty deep" with as much velocity as possible. The *Flying Fish* has a horse-power of 350, and on Wednesday was under the command of Commander Dew.

#### THE DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Of late years, many important persons have called the attention of the Government to the defences of Portsmouth. The late Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, often pointed out its defenceless state, although it was considered the strongest fortification in England. Just previous to his embarkation for India, the writer heard him tell many anecdotes at a public meeting relative to our defenceless state, and the knowledge which foreigners possessed of it. One of these was—that an eminent French engineer called on him to ask permission to go over the fortifications, to which his Lordship replied, that he could do so, and that he would send an orderly to accompany him. Upon his return, he stated to the Governor his opinion of the fortifications, and where the weakest and strongest points were; at the same time, he did not tell the Governor that he had made sketches and plans of all he wanted. But his Lordship told the meeting that he knew perfectly well that he had done so. Another case:—Just previous to his Lordship concluding his farewell address, he told the people of Portsmouth that their vaunted impregnable fortress was only a sham, "that it was not so," and that new works must be done before it would be worthy of the name of impregnable. The works at Hilsa, three miles from the town, he strongly recommended to be begun; and he told us that if we did not get better outside defences, "you will all be burnt to death, should an invasion take place."

Mr. Fergusson and others have written on the perils of Portsmouth; and now it appears that the Government are determined to make it as strong as possible.

The platform, or saluting battery, which once mounted only six-pounders for salutes, has during the last twelve months become one of the strongest batteries possible. The great swivel guns are not yet mounted, as the works are not quite complete; a portion of this battery is shown on the right of the sketch. The long line of rampart between this and the Flag-staff Bastion (the next on the left), has been pierced with embrasures, as shown in the sketch; and very heavy guns are mounted on swivel carriages. The Flag-staff Bastion is also quite a modern affair; guns of large calibre are mounted, and behind them are great mounds of earth to protect those who may be engaged at the great mortars on the bastion, perfectly sheltering them from shot or shell. In like manner are mounds being thrown up on every bastion, to protect the men at the guns, making it almost impossible to throw shot or shell upon them.

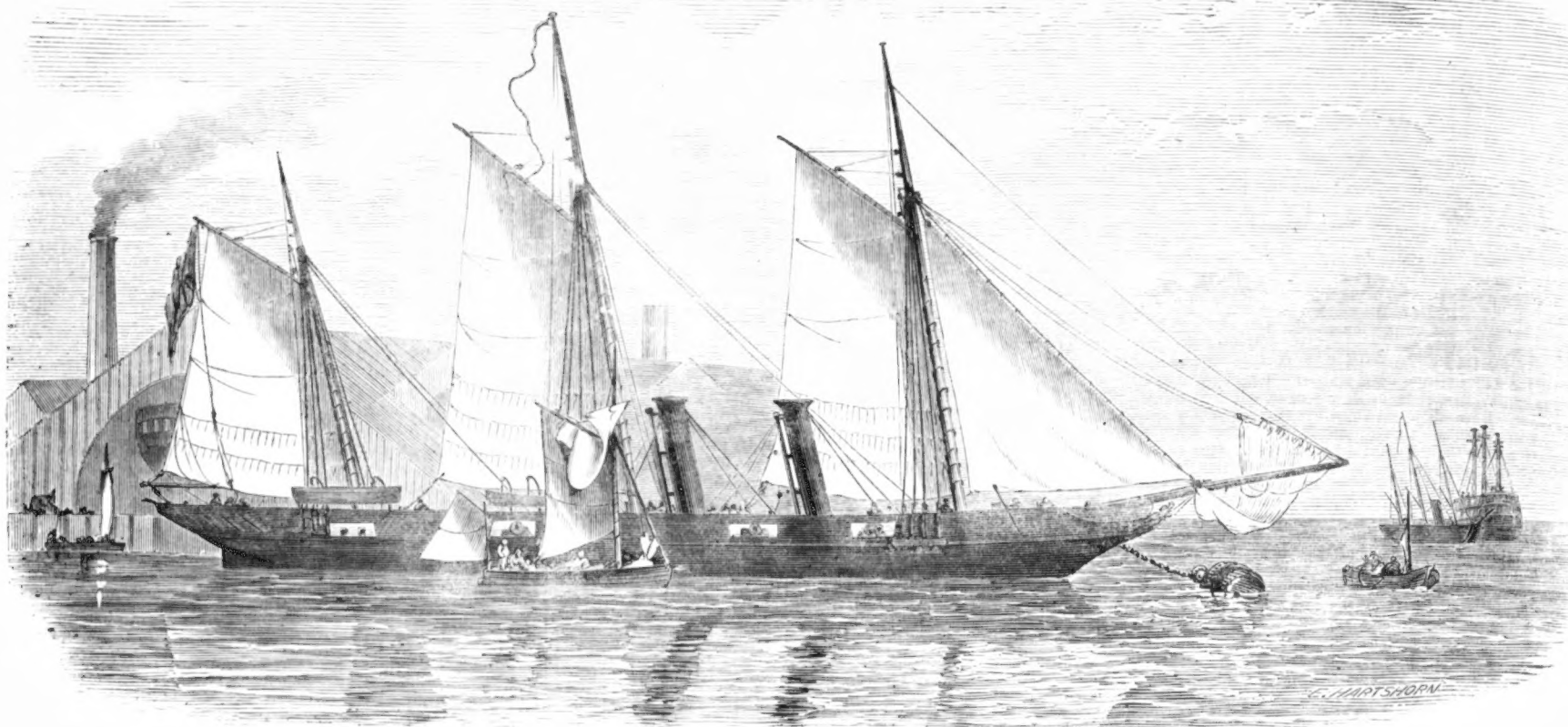
Thus we hope the prophecy of his late Lordship has warned the authorities in time, and saved this important fortress from destruction in case of attack, and those who may be in it from being burnt to death. The government seems to be determined not to give many of us a chance, for they are buying up much of the property of the town for the purpose of building barracks, &c. A number of houses at the top of the High Street, including some of the most substantial of the borough, have lately been removed, together with Portsmouth Theatre, which certainly, if not the best, was noted as one of the most celebrated of provincial theatres, from the extraordinary doings said to have recently occurred therein. Many very eminent persons, who have shone in the metropolis, had their beginnings at Portsmouth Theatre. This is now levelled with the ground, and the contractors' carts, barrows, bricks and mortar, take possession of the site.

The engraving (see page 277) represents part of the Platform Battery, and a part of the line of defence continued up to the King's Bastion, whereon the flag is hoisted daily. In the distance is the fleet as it was a few days ago—a gun-boat is going out to take up her position with her sister boats, who were then all stationed at the Motherbank, too great a distance to be seen in the sketch, but if seen would appear just over Monkton Fort, on the extreme right of the sketch.

#### THE KING'S BASTION, PORTSMOUTH.

This important bastion is situated near the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, and is now made one of the most perfect of its kind. The ordnance, mounted on swivel carriages, is very heavy; on this bastion, are several large mortars, and beds have been made for others. Here are also large piles of shell for immediate use, and beneath a large magazine. From this bastion is seen the new embrasures and a portion of the platform battery, that which faces towards the spit buoy. In the distance, is Blockhouse Fort, mounting about 24 pieces of heavy ordnance. The semicircular port holes are casemated batteries; above, the guns are less protected. Opposite to this battery, and not seen in the sketch, is the round tower, and a long



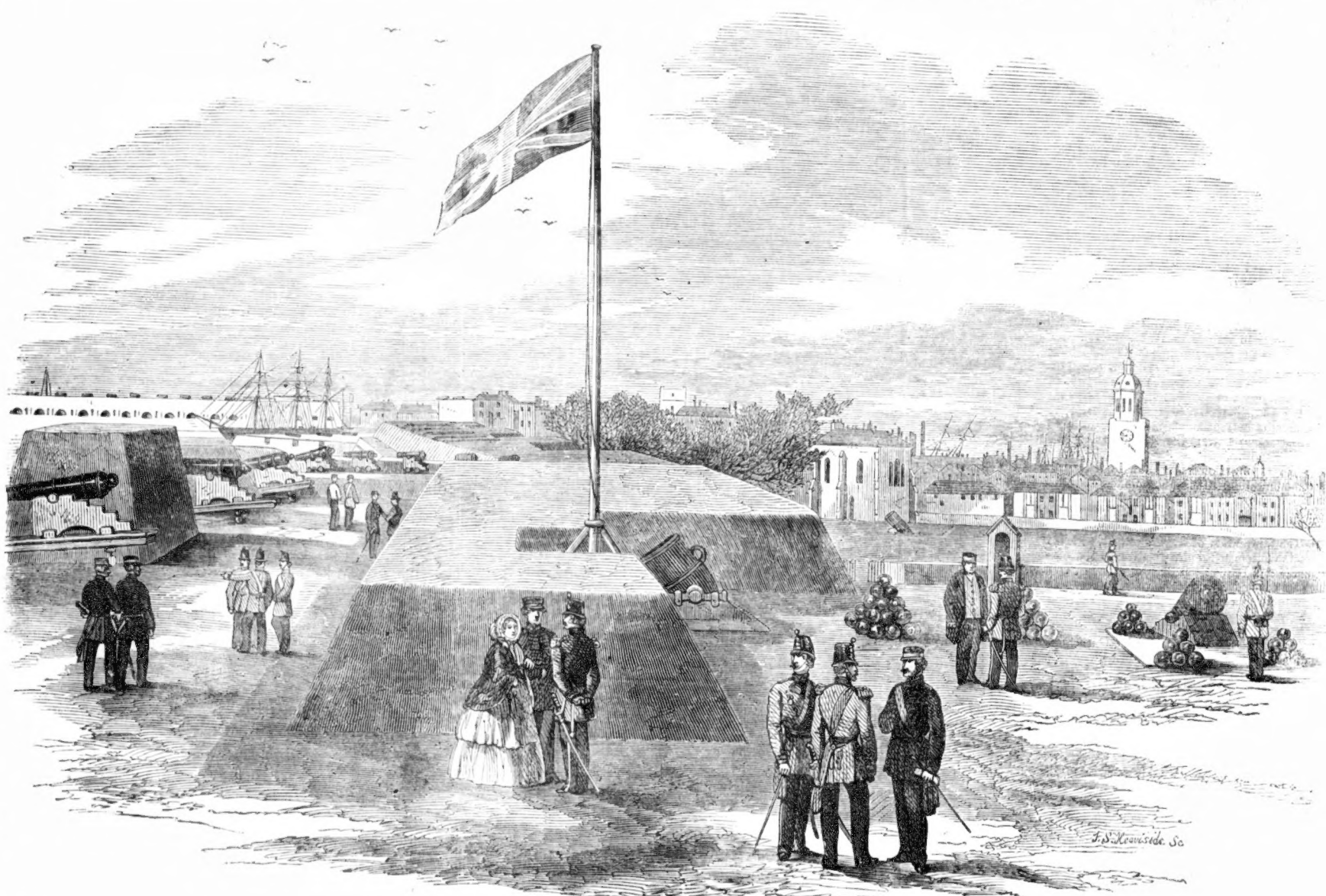


H.M. Leda Gunboat Flying Fish, in Portsmouth Harbour.—(From a sketch by Dr. Messer.)

battery, casemated, mounting a number of heavy guns. The square tower showing two guns, at top, is a very ancient defence, was built in the reign of Henry VII., and has undergone many alterations. Lately it has been rebuilt, and is now very strong. The church is seen below the king's battery. On the green is the garrison chapel, originally built by Peter de Rupibus, in the 11th century; it was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was the church of the Hospital of Domus Dei, which once stood on the green. In after times this building became the residence of the Lieut.-Governors of Portsmouth, and it was here that the Allied Sovereigns at the conclusion of the last war assembled; it was here also that the Great Duke came on the balcony surrounded with kings, princes, and warriors, and drank to the assembled thousands, "the health of the people of England;" and upon the removal of this ancient Government House, the late Lord Frederick Fitz-

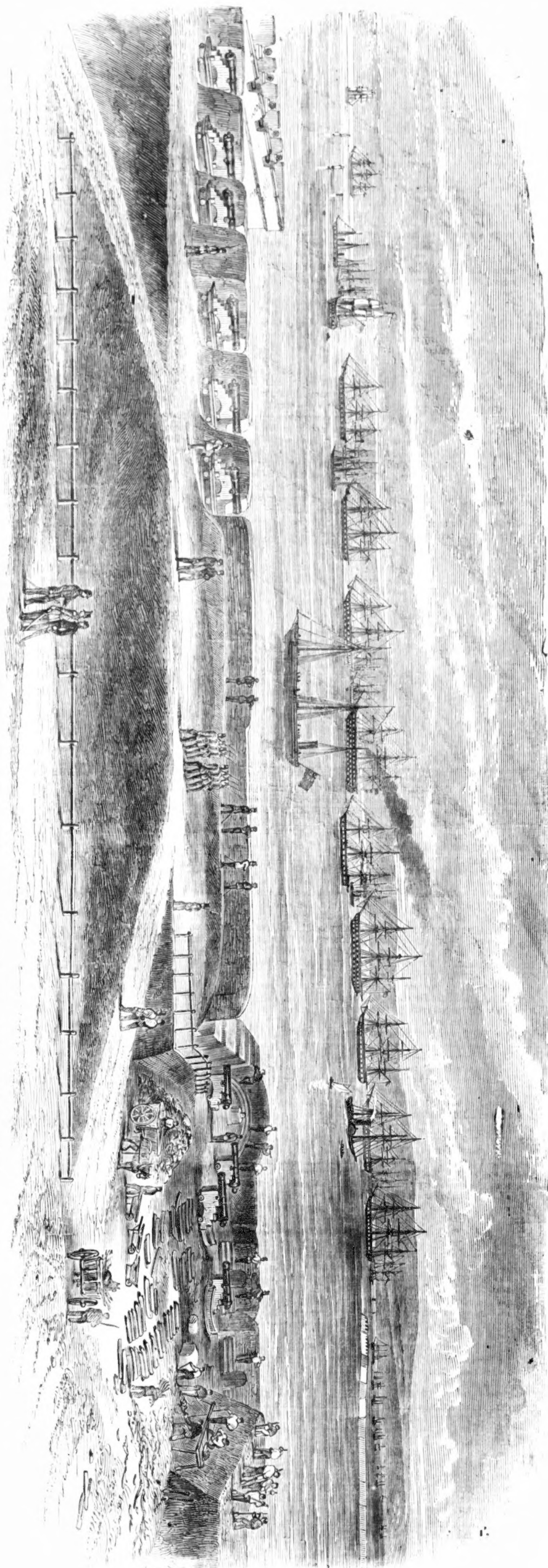
clarence ordered a beautiful mortar to be placed on the spot, to commemorate the above facts. We should say it was placed there so that when the visitor sees a mortar in so unusual a place, he may inquire the cause of its being there. In this church King Charles II. was married, and in it and the cemetery adjoining, he, and some of England's noblest defenders—Admirals, Generals, and Captains of our fleets and armies—have been buried for two or three generations; and of late a beautiful full-length figure of the late Gallant General Sir Charles Napier has been erected on a pyramid; but unfortunately it has, by some untoward accident, been placed the wrong way. The head of the gallant warrior was placed towards the west, and the effigy should have been placed in the same position. The figure is recumbent in full uniform, and appears to be a work of high (monumental) art. The church with

the cupola, is the parish church of Portsmouth, built by Bishop de Zoete about A.D. 1170, and is dedicated to Thomas a Beckett. In this church is a fine monument to the Duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed by Felton, in the High Street, Portsmouth. At that period, the fortifications of Portsmouth must have been somewhat different from their present state, as it is said that the Duke could see the fleet at Spithead from the house in the High Street, which is not a very lofty one. From the improvements lately executed, it is almost impossible to get any general view of the fortifications; the earthworks are so numerous that they shut out from view the guns which are mounted. Should they shut out those unwelcome visitors, cannon balls, there is no doubt the ends of the Government will have been achieved. Upon this bastion the flag is hoisted every day, and lowered at sunset.

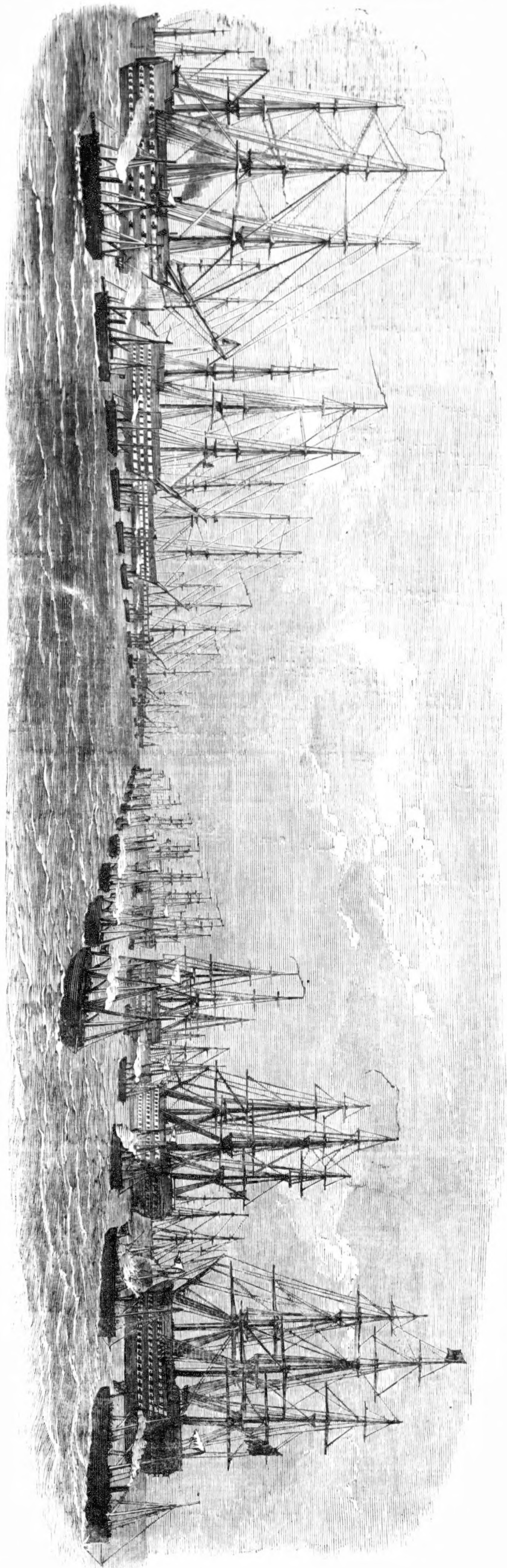


THE KING'S BASTION, PORTSMOUTH.—(FROM A SKETCH BY R. H. C. URSDELL.)





THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD, FROM THE RAMPANTS, PORTSMOUTH.—(SKETCHED A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE REVIEW, BY E. H. C. TEBBELL.)



THE GUNBOATS, IN THREE DIVISIONS, PASSING BETWEEN THE LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY E. H. C. TEBBELL.)



## THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

A nobler spectacle has never stirred the heart of a great people than that which was presented, on Wednesday last, to the English nation, on the beautiful waters of the Solent. Under the serene sky, and on the calmest of seas, the most magnificent navy which the world has ever beheld, displayed the miracles of its might with the unerring precision of a machine, and the easy grace of irresistible strength. Everything conspired to give the highest possible effect to the transcendent scene. The day was one of the Queen's own—the sun was brilliant, the breeze moderate. Not a single casualty occurred to mar the festive splendour of the great celebration.

There are many capitals richer than that of England in the historic magnificence of their structures, and cities which tower with a more stately grandeur above the ocean than any which guard our coasts; there are many palaces more worthy of the wealth and the pretensions of other Monarchs than St. James's, and even Windsor, are of the English Crown. There are many kingdoms where a more imposing array of soldiery—horse, foot, and artillery—can be drawn up for the satisfaction of a Court or for the admiration of connoisseurs; but no other country except England can afford an exhibition at once so impressive by its magnitude, so imposing by its character, so fascinating by the sympathies which it excites, as the spectacle which the morning's sun revealed at Spithead.

There was then collected about the Sovereign of these kingdoms an armament which reckons in all no fewer than 240 steam-vessels of different sizes. Of these three have more than 100 guns, and six have 91. The rest vary from 80 guns to 6; and, besides these larger vessels, there is a fleet of 160 gun-boats, the great majority constructed for the Russian war. In all, they carry 3,002 guns, and are propelled by 20,671 horse-power. To man this host, not less than 30,000 men were required. Nor were these mere holiday ships and holiday crews, fit to figure in a brilliant pageant, but without the materials or the capacity for real work. On the contrary, they are all fit for service, and many of these ships have been tossing through two campaigns in the Baltic and Black Sea, not, indeed, contesting or conquering the enemy, but defying and dismantling, and driving him to take refuge in self-destruction. But, magnificent as is the fleet manœuvring under the Sovereign's eye—stupendous as is the brute might of wood and iron which our artificers have welded into ocean fortresses—there is something grander and nobler in contemplating the moral energy which animates that mass. The crews which man these ships and the officers who command them are worthy of their profession and its most glorious traditions. In all that host there is not one who has been forced into his Queen's service. All are volunteers. The war has suddenly on a nation employing tens of thousands in the conduct of its mercantile marine. Spontaneously, and with the enthusiasm which kindles at the prospect of strife and distinction, large bodies of seamen transferred themselves at once to the more exciting service. Each successive year of the war has perfected them in their vocation, and stimulated fresh recruits by their example. The few opportunities which have presented themselves for the exertion of professional daring they have turned to all possible account. When debarré on their own element from such a display as they coveted, they have betaken themselves with alacrity to help their comrades on shore. Every kind of duty, from assisting in the transport of material to manning the guns of a battery, has been performed with a cheerfulness and a cordiality which must have made those who witnessed it regret that so much zeal should not have found its most congenial field, and that no other achievements should have been allowed to rival those which are associated with Kertch and Sevastopol.

It would be idle to vapour about the possible prowess of such a fleet. We are celebrating the conclusion, not the commencement, of a war. We are not throwing down the gauntlet of defiance, or seeking an arena of aggrandisement. We have no ambition to satisfy by the implied menace of a warlike pageant; but we hope we are not unreasonable in asking other nations to bear witness to our moderation, when, with means of offence in our hands, not only so ample as these, but also as capable of rapid production and vitality as these have been—with armaments so costly, and with crews so eager for war as ours notoriously are—we have foregone all chances of glory, aggrandisement, and revenge, in order to arrest the calamities of war, and guarantee the blessings of peace.

## INFLUX OF STRANGERS TO PORTSMOUTH.

The grand naval review must assuredly have attracted to the coast of Hampshire the greatest multitude ever assembled in that busy and populous portion of our island. On no one occasion were Portsmouth and the adjacent towns ever before visited by so vast a concourse of people; nor will the scene they presented fade rapidly from the memory of the spectators.

During the whole of Tuesday visitors flocked in by thousands. Every train contributed its quota—every boat from Ryde and Southampton was thronged. With limited accommodation for 50,000, Portsmouth suddenly found itself called upon to lodge and feed nearly twice the number. Hotel-keepers had prepared for a rush by hiring private houses for the week, and fitting up every room as temporary bed-chambers. But these were all gone by Monday night, and the visitors had to rely upon other sources. As high as two and three guineas were demanded for wretched bed-rooms, that, under any other circumstances, a gentleman would have paid the same sum to avoid sleeping in. The demand was some excuse for this, though there was far less reason for the exorbitant sums which were exacted in return for comestibles of all kinds.

On Tuesday evening, even such out-of-the-way domiciles as those of surgeons and chemists were perfectly besieged with applicants stating their hard cases, and entreating shelter for the night. A few, and but a few, were successful; the others, with "longing, lingering looks behind," were obliged to resume their hopeless tramp about the streets, and speculate abstractedly upon the comforts of a sentry-box, or the lee side of a sea-beach rampart; at the hotel where we stayed, such benighted wayfarers were regular in their application to the bells, not for the purpose of obtaining a bed—that was, of course, out of the question—but to entreat a place where they could sit down and rest.

## THE MORNING OF THE REVIEW.

With the earliest dawn on Wednesday, all Portsmouth was astir. Anxious glances were directed to the sky, and "knowing hands" consulted as to the wind; but the day was clear; not a cloud, and scarcely enough wind to move the long, tapering pennants of the men-of-war from the masts to which they hung. Everything seemed to promise a glorious day, all appeared to expect one; and we will venture to say, that of the scores of thousands who were at Portsmouth none were disappointed.

At 8 o'clock, the whole fleet, as if by magic, was "dressed" in flags and ensigns from their main trucks to the water's surface; but the busiest scene in the national drama about to be enacted was that presented on land. Myriads of human beings poured into the town from the railway station—trains loaded with their living freight arriving every ten minutes. Thousands and thousands embarked on board the steam-vessels and other craft, while the large masses that made their way on to the beach from every point and outlet were beyond all precedent, and the heterogeneous mixture of character was not the least remarkable feature of the whole affair. Gradually the walls, ramparts, ravelins, mounds, house-tops, and even church steeples, entered into bold competition with the water in exhibiting their venturous masses, until surrounding objects, even the great fleet itself in the distance, became almost insignificant items in the animated panorama. The scene from Southsea beach was magnificent. A violet sky, pure and unclouded as that of Italy—a rippling, dimpling, flashing, sparkling sea—a green elastic sward of the freshest verdure—dazzling uniforms, and many-coloured costumes—brilliant equipages, music, flags, laurel wreaths, happy human faces, and "ladies' laughter ringing through the air," were the accessories of a scene at once gay, brilliant, and animated.

## GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE BEACH.

Tents and pavilions brightly dotted the green turf, and waggons, barouches, phaetons, and all manner of things that run on wheels were drawn to the margin of the water. Thousands of people sauntered over the sands or lay on the shingle of the beach watching through telescopes and opera-glasses the movements of the fleet. This multitude extended from Fort Monckton on the west to Southsea Castle on the east, a distance of three miles; and must have comprised something like 100,000 persons. Near

Southsea Castle a great stand had been erected in the cause of sight-seeing; and it, like other smaller structures of the same description, was crowded with visitors. The *Conqueror* itself in the bay, and was everything brilliant and delightful that fancy could imagine. The sea flashed and sparkled in the morning sun, and over its waters glided every variety of craft, from the leviathan three-decker of one hundred and thirty guns and twelve hundred men, to the little river steamer that, by some speculative freak, found itself on the joyous bosom of the Solent. It was interesting to observe the contrast of the picture—to compare the yachts with the frigates, and to watch the tiny craft as they picked their way daintily among the mighty ships-of-war. The shipping was everywhere decked in the gayest colours, and upon every breeze came the strains of martial music—the commingled melodies of France and England.

## THE IMBARKATION.

Meanwhile, the visitors who were favoured by the authorities with cards began to embark upon the vessels destined for their reception. This, in some cases, was not a task to be undertaken lightly. To a landsman one vessel looks so marvellously like another, and when hundreds are gathered together to hit immediately upon the one most wanted was a stroke of good luck, upon which no unfortunate excursionist could reckon. By nine o'clock the harbour of Portsmouth was crowded. On every side yachts, steamers, gun-boats, fishing-smacks, row-boats, in short, anything that would float, were rushing wildly to and fro in all directions. Every avenue leading to the water was equally thronged with visitors outbidding each other, and striving to secure the services of the few boatmen who were disengaged. These latter, however, had no eager instincts which would tempt them to close with the first offer. Holding aloof on their oars, they waited patiently until the bidding of the gentry reached its maximum, when they put to land slowly, and with as much of the air of men who were granting a favour as it was possible for needy boatmen under such circumstances, to assume.

## MAGNITUDE OF THE FLEET.

It was not until well clear of the harbour that a good sight of the fleet in all its gigantic magnitude was to be obtained. It is very difficult to say where it lay, because it would be next to impossible to say where it did not. One great dark line of line-of-battle ships, frigates, and corvettes could indeed be distinguished far and wide, but the rest of the tremendous armada was here, there, and everywhere. The floating batteries were anchored off Gilkicker Point, plunging heavily before the slight swell, and looking dark and terrible, like over-charged thunder clouds. The mortar boats were crammed away into Stokes Bay as well as it could hold them. The gun-boats formed two parallel lines, reaching almost to the mouth of the Solent. The whole length of the line from north to south was nearly six miles. Never before, in the history of the world, had such a fleet assembled for a mere review.

## THE FLEET.

Conspicuous among the line-of-battle ships, carrying from 120 to 60 guns, was the far-famed *Duke of Wellington*, 131. This magnificent vessel, as she lay upon the water, slowly rising to the slight swell—her tall, dark, chequered sides, her triple rows of massive guns, her tapering spars and tall-black rigging, relieved by the gaudy colours in which she was dressed fore and aft, made a figure which it is literally impossible to do justice to by any description. A little ahead of her lay the *Duchakya*, the French 50-gun screw frigate, which had brought over some of the chief officers in the French marine to witness the review. The *Duchakya* (like all the French screw vessels) is clean made, light, and smart in appearance. She had not her steam up, as the naval authorities at Portsmouth had placed a vessel at the disposal of her commander. This civility is said to have disappointed many of our officers, who were anxious to see if the speed and management of the elegant-looking foreigner would answer to her appearance.

At the head of the starboard line, abreast with the *Duke of Wellington*, was the *Royal George*, 120, anchored over the very spot where, some 80 years ago, her celebrated namesake went down at her anchors, with every soul on board. She is by no means as favorable a specimen of our naval architecture as the *Duke*, though that, perhaps, could hardly have been expected. Unlike other vessels, she had no visitors on her poop, her gunboats being courteously and hospitably accommodated on the bridge ahead of the funnel. Among the other vessels which followed the new liner, the *Conqueror*, was pre-eminent above all for her extreme beauty. The *Algiers*, St. Jean d'Acre, and *Agamemnon* are as much distanced by the *Conqueror* as those vessels surpass the blundering *Sanspareil*. Inferior to the *Conqueror* in size and strength, though her equals in naval beauty, were the *Impérieuse*, fifty-one, and *Euryalus*, fifty-one. What changes have taken place in ships' lines lately could be seen by turning to the next vessel in the rank—the once far-famed *Arrogant*, which challenged and beat the fastest steamers in the French fleet ten years ago, but which now, astern of the *Impérieuse* and her consort, seemed a heavy block. Astern of these were the screw corvettes—vessels of the *Cruiser* and *Tartar* class, and list in the order of sailing the paddle frigates. Among the latter the ill-shapen wall-sided *Retribution* could be seen at a glance. Between the paddle and screw frigates came the *Euroles* and *Seahorse*, divisional mortar-vessels, and certainly of this kind the most formidable craft that ever sailed. Each carries the enormous armament of twelve 13-in. mortars.

The following is a list of the ships present, given in the order of sailing:—

## SCREW LINE OF BATTLE SHIPS.

PORT COLUMN.			STARBOARD COLUMN.		
Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.
Duke of Wel- ington ... 131	700	Caldwell	Exmouth ... 90	400	Eyres
(Flag of Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir R. Dundas; Comm. Hon. P. Pelham, Capt. of the Fleet.)			Colossus ... 80	400	Koppel
Orion ... 91	600	Erskine	Brunswick ... 80	400	Yelverton
James Watt ... 91	600	Elliott	Edinburgh ... 60	450	Hewlett
Majestic ... 80	400	Hoppe	Hogue ... 60	450	Ramsay
			Blenheim ... 60	450	Hall
			Russell ... 60	200	Scott

## STARBOARD COLUMN.

Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.
Royal George ... 102	400	Robinson	Algiers ... 90	450	Codrington
(Flag of Vice-Adm. Sir G. Seymour.)			Sanspareil ... 79	400	Cooper Key
Nile ... 90	500	Mundy	Centurion ... 80	400	Williams
Conqueror ... 100	800	Symonds	Ajax ... 60	450	Warden
Cressy ... 100	400	Warren	Hawke ... 60	200	Omanney
Cesar ... 90	400	Robb	Hastings ... 60	210	Fenshawe

## PIVOT SHIPS AT ST. HELENS.

London ... 90	—	Jervis	Rodney ... 90	—	Wilson
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## SCREW FRIGATES AND CORVETTES.

Euryalus ... 51	400	Ramsay	Amphion ... 35	300	Chads
Arrogant ... 47	360	Lyster	Pythias ... 21	350	D'Eyncourt
Tartar ... 20	250	Dunlop	Cossack ... 20	250	Cockburn
Pearl ... 20	400	Sotby	Esk ... 20	250	McClure
Archer ... 13	202	Henthcote	Falcon ... 16	100	Fulcan
Desperate ... 8	400	White	Conflict ... 8	400	Cochran
Cruiser ... 17	60	Douglas	Harrier ... 17	100	Derriman
Battler ... 11	200	Fellows	Euroles ... 10	200	Moorson
Ferth ... 10	200	Hay			

## (2 mortars)

Horatio ... 12	250	Cochrane	Seahorse ... 10	200	Heath
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## (2 mortars)

Impérieuse ... 51	360	Watson			
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## PADDLE-WHEEL VESSELS.

Retribution ... 22	400	Fisher	Hydra ... 6	220	Morris
(Flag of Rear-Adm. Baynes, C.B.)			Vulture ... 6	470	Glasie
Centaur ... 6	540	Clifford	Magicienne ... 15	400	Vansittart
Dragon ... 6	560	Stewart	Sampson ... 6	467	Hand
Bulldog ... 6	500	Gordon	Vesuvius ... 6	280	More
Geyser ... 6	280	Tower	Basilik ... 6	400	Crofton
Merlin ... 4	312	Sullivan	Gorgon ... 6	320	Crawford
Hecla ... 6	240	Aplin	Firefly ... 5	220	Hope
Driver ... 6	250	Chambers	Prometheus ... 5	200	Hope

## Cuckoo ... 3

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## FLOATING BATTERIES (IN STOKES BAY).

Glinton ... 14	150	Cumming	Zeus (Store Ship) ...	Browne	
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Trusty ... 14	150	Campbell	Volage (Powder Dépôt) ...	Hutchings	
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Metcor ... 14	150	Seymour			
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Thunder ... 14	150	Randolph			
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## SAILING FRIGATE.

Meander ... 41	—	Baillie			
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## FLOATING FACTORY.

			Volcano ... 3	140	Edwards
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## GUN-BOATS AND MORTAR VESSELS.

## WHITE SQUADRON.

Under the command of Capt. the Hon. Henry Keppel, C.B., in the <i>Colossus</i> , 91.			RED SQUADRON.		
Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.
Victor ... 6	350	De Horsey	Nimrod ... 6	350	
Alacrity ... 4	200	Majestic	Vulcan ... 4	300	Armstrong
Peller ... 4	60	Round	Roly ... 4	60	Gale
Troilus ... 4	60	Spain	Ticker ... 4	60	Balfour
Laudity ... 4	60	Nicholas	Beaulieu ... 4	60	O'Reilly
Plover ... 4	60	Stewart	Bullfrog ... 4	60	Martin
Carnation ... 4	60	Saunders	Hasty ... 4	60	Menzies
Insolent ... 4	60	South	Herring ... 4	60	Genest
Mayflower ... 4	60	Temple	Shamrock ... 4	60	Heath
Spey ... 4	60		Primrose ... 4	60	
Pickle ... 4	60		Griper ... 4	60	Singer
Spunker ... 4	60	Bosquet	Thrasher ... 4	60	Sullivan
Renard ... 4	200		Foxhound ... 4	200	
Traveler ... 4	60	P. Hohenlohe	Quail ... 4	60	
Parthian ... 4	60		Savage ... 4	60	
Ripple ... 4	60		Julia ... 4	60	Clutterbuck
Wolf ... 4	60		Cherke ... 4	60	
Louisa ... 4	60	Pauli	Sepoy ... 4	60	Knox
Cochin ... 4	60		Surly ... 4	60	
Orne ... 4	60	D'Arcy	Manly ... 4	60	Arthur
Savannah ... 4	60	Johnson	Mistletoe ... 4	60	Harvey
Staffin ... 4	60	Byng	Magnet ... 4	60	Rowley
Lively ... 4	60				

## RED SQUADRON.

Under the Command of Captain Henry J. Codrington, C.B., in the <i>Algiers</i> , 91.			BLUE SQUADRON.		
Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.
Flying Fish ... 6	350	Dew	Pioneer ... 6	350	Mends
Ringdove ... 4	200	Sauze	Lapwing ... 4	200	Saunders
Biter ... 4	60	Anderson	Swinger ... 4	60	Nelson
Starling ... 4	60	Piers	Sky-lark ... 4	60	Pyne
Snapper ... 4	60	Villiers	Pincher ... 4	60	Mareaux
Bustard ... 4	60	Gifford	Charger ... 4	60	Symonds
Dove ... 4	60	Herbert	Grasshopper ... 4	60	
Leveret ... 4	60	Codrington	Mackerel ... 4	60	Weld
Peacock ... 4	60	Beresford	Phœbe ... 4	60	
Fervent ... 4	60	Mitchell	Forster ... 4	60	Innes
Beaver ... 4	60	Hoskins	Whiting ... 4	60	Nicholi
Opossum ... 4	60	Campbell	Partridge ... 4	60	Jones
Cormorant ... 4	200	Bowden	Coquette ... 4	200	Risk
Firm ... 4	60	Gooch	Flamer ... 4	40	
Fly ... 4	60		Beacon ... 4	60	Stubb
Blazer ... 4	60	Robinson	Brave ... 4	60	Harding
Brazen ... 4	60	Bridges	Bullfinch ... 4	60	Thomson
Rainbow ... 4	60	Grove	Raven ... 4	60	Knowles
Redbreast ... 4	60	Wratlaw	Rocket ... 4	60	
Rose ... 4	60		Albacore ... 4	60	
Amelia ... 4	60		Hardy ... 4	60	Wilson
Havock ... 4	60	Berkeley	Highlander ... 4	60	
Earnest ... 4	60		Escort ... 4	60	

## BLUE SQUADRON.

Under the command of Capt. Hastings R. Yelverton, C.B., in the <i>Brunswick</i> , 91.			LIGHT SQUADRON.		
Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Com-mander.
Intrepid ... 6	350	Wood	Rocback ... 6	350	
Mohawk ... 4	200	Close	Osprey ... 4	200	Blomfield
Stork ... 4	60	Malcolm	Wessel ... 4	60	Craigie
Dapper ... 4	60	Dyer	Jackdaw ... 4	60	Swinhurn
Gleaner ... 4	60	Bogle	Hind ... 4	60	Ward
Mugpie ... 4	60	Pim	Lark ... 4	60	Cuming
Redwing ... 4	60	Forbes	Snap ... 4	60	De Crespigny
Badger ... 4	60	Cunningham	Sheldrake ... 4	60	Simpson
Skipjack ... 4	60	Chetwynd	Cockshaver ... 4	60	Porchet
Forward ... 4	60	Nelson	Staunch ... 4	60	
Banterer ... 4	60	Whithead	Charon ... 4	60	Pollard
Haughty ... 4	60	Hamilton	Tilbury ... 4	60	
Assurance ... 4	200	Jones	Sparrowhawk ... 4	200	Cresswell
Procris ... 4	60	Irvine	Prompt ... 4	60	
Porpoise ... 4	60		Goldfinch ... 4	60	Boxer
Goshawk ... 4	60	Goodenough	Delight ... 4	60	Bingham
Gryppier ... 4	60	Silverlock	Bouncer ... 4	60	Drake
Hyena ... 4	60	Gregory	Nightingale ... 4	60	
Violet ... 4	60	Woodcombe	Camel ... 4	60	
Caroline ... 4	60		Confounder ... 4	60	
Crocus ... 4	60		Foam ... 4	60	
Wave ... 4	60		Spider ... 4	60	

## LIGHT SQUADRON.

Under the command of Captain Astley Cooper Key, C.B., in the <i>Sanspareil</i> , 71.							
	Horse Com- Guns. power. mander.				Horse Com- Guns. power. mander.		
Surprise ...	4	200	Vernon	Wanderer...	4	200	Lucas
Cheerful ...	2	20	Rason	Club ...	2	20	Cochrane
Fidget ...	2	20		Flirt ...	2	20	
Daisy ...	2	20	Brent	Dwarf ...	2	20	
Pert ...	2	20	Doughty	Oayx ...	2	20	Hewett
Midge ...	2	20		Tiny ...	2	20	
Drake ...	2	20	Pelle	Janus ...	2	20	Robson
Blossom ...	2	20		Gadfly ...	2	40	
Gnat ...	2	20		Garland ...	2	20	
Agiler ...	2	20	Howarth	Ant ...	2	20	Salmon
Pet ...	2	20	Stubbs	Nettle ...	2	20	Key
Rambler ...	2	20	Rivington	Decey ...	2	20	Clark



The eye had scarcely time to perceive it, ere from every vessel along the two lines came the same discharge, followed instantly by another and another from the same ships ere the report of the first had time to reach. In a moment after the heavy swelling roar came suddenly up against the wind, increasing as it rolled forward, until the air seemed to vibrate painfully with the tremendous concussions. In a few seconds the hulls of the whole fleet were enveloped in the clouds of white smoke, from which in regular order, from port and starboard, came the broad flashes of the discharges like sheets of yellow lightning. It had a grand and tremendous effect. The salute only lasted about two minutes.

#### THE PROCESSION OF THE ROYAL YACHT THROUGH THE FLEET.

By the time the salute was over, her Majesty's yacht, followed by vessels of all kinds, had made considerable progress in passing down the port side of the port line, ere the last heavy echoes of the guns had died away among the hills of Ryde like distant thunder. Her Majesty entered between the port and starboard lines at the extreme end of the line of gun-boats, next passing the brigs, corvettes, and smaller steamers, then the frigates, and so to the greater ships of the line; steadily advancing until the flag-ships, the huge three-deckers *Duke of Wellington* and *Royal George*, were reached, and at length emerging from the lines at half-past one o'clock. Every ship as the Queen passed by manned all the yards with admirable celerity, and acknowledged the Royal presence with a joyous burst of English and sailor-like cheering. It was very interesting to witness such an expression of heart-felt sympathy, and vigorous human life suddenly manifested by those huge machines. The French corvette, as might be expected, saluted like the rest when her Majesty went past it, after issuing from between the lines.

In the wake of the Royal yacht followed other vessels, with their official and senatorial freight, and a long line of steamers, large and small, numbering in all not less than thirty, and having on board the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and other official and non-official, public and private passengers, in endless variety.

#### THE PROCESSION OF THE GUN-BOAT FLOTILLA.

At a respectful distance behind, a couple of miles or so, the Royal Squadron was followed in its progress through the fleet by all the flotilla of gun-boats, which had left their anchorage behind the station as soon as the Queen's yacht entered between the ships of the line. The gun-boats now came on, two and two—that is, in double line, similar to the order in which the large ships were anchored—proceeding towards the flag-ships at the head of the fleet in a very steady and regular manner, keeping on in the prescribed path between the two lines of first-raters and frigates, in comparison with the size of which they looked quite boyish. The gun-boats being more than a hundred in number, it was necessarily a matter of time to bring the last of them to the end of a five-mile course. It was nearly three o'clock before the entire flotilla got out of the lines, and dividing into two squadrons, to the right hand and to the left hand (or, as is technically said, to the starboard and to port), turned round the flag-ships, each on its own side, and went to their appointed positions nearer the shore.

#### THE GUN-BOATS TAKE UP THEIR POSITION TO ATTACK.

By three o'clock other arrangements for the combined operation to be thus represented were in progress. Two or three of those grim iron-mailed monsters, the floating batteries, had been detached from the rear of the fleet, and together with the exercising brigs a mortar-vessel or two, and the *Meander* and *Belleisle*, sailing-vessels, formed, a stationary line across the bay, just outside the sandbank. One squadron of gun-boats took up its place beyond them, so as to command Fort Monkton and that part of the coast. Another squadron came straight in towards Southsea Castle, just eastward of the Boyne buoy, and anchored about a mile off, with all its broadsides bearing on the fortress.

#### THE LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS IN MOTION.

The instant the last of the gun-boats had passed the pivot-ships, signal was made to the line-of-battle ships to undress ship and prepare to weigh. All these were already hoist short, and as the gun flotilla turned off to seek their post near Monkton Fort and Southsea Castle, a little foam showed under the sterns of each of the ponderous two and three deckers—a little ripple appeared ahead of them, and with less confusion than a half-penny river steamer makes in coming alongside a pier, the long columns of line-of-battle ships and frigates were under way. The port line was led by Admiral Sir Richard Dundas in the *Duke of Wellington*; the starboard by Rear-Admiral Baynes, in the *Royal George*. On they went, gliding through the water with that imperceptible motion which the absence of sails seems to produce the appearance of. It was some little time before their steam was felt, and the Royal yacht, which had headed the outward bound, was obliged to lay to; but in a few minutes the headmost ships began to walk the waters in admirable style. Her Majesty's yacht ran on ahead, and the whole proud array of three-decker, two-decker, blockship, and frigate, swept out in close and regular succession, running straight for the pivot ships to E.N.E. of the Nab Light, and each column, after passing between them, turned round them, the starboard column turning to port, and the port column to starboard. The tide was now with the fleet, and they ran rapidly back to their stations, anchored, and again manned yards and saluted.

#### SOUTHSEA CASTLE AND PORT MONKTON.

On a long, low spit of land, to the east of Portsmouth Harbour, is Fort Monkton. It is partly surrounded by a ditch, and well situated for offering a close and vigorous defence to any attempt to force the entrance of the harbour. It crosses fire with Block Fort (a most powerful two-tier battery, only inferior to the granite impregnable of Cronstadt), which in turn crosses fire with Southsea Castle. Monkton mounts forty long 68 and 32-pounders, and is itself protected to the eastward by Browdown Battery. Southsea Castle is on the east side of Portsmouth harbour. As a strong fort, it is nothing particular. Southsea mounts thirty-eight long sixty-eight and 32-pounders, and was chosen from its fine open situation to assist in fighting the swarm of gun-boats.

#### THE ATTACK ON SOUTHSEA CASTLE AND PORT MONKTON BY THE GUN AND MORTAR BOATS.

At half-past four the Royal yacht was seen steaming towards Southsea Castle. Off this fortification, the gun-boats had, as previously explained, already taken up a position. Signal was made to clear the decks and prepare for action. In an instant the men hurried about—the bulwarks were lowered—guns cast loose and run out, loaded and rammed home—all with a celerity which showed the value of the squadron as quick and formidable antagonists. It was curious to see the old castle at Southsea at the moment before the action began. The whole beach and rampart literally seemed one black moving mass. Not fewer than 100,000 people are computed to have been assembled at this spot. The Royal yacht soon ran in. The appointed signal having been given, the gun-boats of the blue division fired their 68-pounders in rapid succession upon Southsea Castle, and then steamed round to pour in their other broadside. In the meantime the firing was taken up by the white division upon the floating batteries, and by the red squadron, assisted, it is said, by the mortar-boats, upon Fort Monkton and Browdown Battery. The squadron of the blue had time to turn and discharge their starboard guns before Southsea Castle returned a shot; but when they did fire it was to some purpose, discharging their forty long 8-inch guns in one grand volley. The crowds of people who had collected immediately under the embrasures apparently had no idea of how close they could conveniently remain while ordnance of that heavy description was being fired. The effect of the volley was completely conclusive as far as they were concerned, for it was instantly followed by a grand rush and scatter in every direction, and in half a minute there was not a soul remaining within fifty yards of the fort. The firing from this moment was sustained with the greatest vigour on both sides, the reports following each other in far too rapid succession to be distinguished, but continuing in one uniformly loud roar, broken only by the broadsides of the floating batteries in return to the fire of the white squadron. The red squadron kept up an almost uninterrupted fire upon Fort Monkton. The clouds of smoke had by this time hidden the whole fleet, and the positions of the various squadrons could only be ascertained by the bright flashes of the guns and the increasing density of the white smoke. Suddenly, just as the line-of-battle ships were joining in at a distance, and the cannonade promised to attain a terrific magnitude, the signal was made to cease firing,

to the manifest disappointment of many of the spectators, who evidently expected a long continuance of the affair.

#### DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

The Royal salute upon her Majesty's departure afterwards put in a powerful claim to attention. The reverberation of hundreds of heavy ordnance, and the lurid flashes seen through the smoke, appeared powerfully to the senses, and terminated the review with *déclat*. The Royal yacht stood rapidly in for the Clarence Yard. Upon entering the harbour, the *Victory* and the *St. Vincent* manned yards, and fired a Royal salute; and a small Dutch sloop of war, which had put into the port previously, manned yards and cheered at the same time.

It being at that time low water, the *Windsor Castle* lay to in the centre of the stream, and the Queen and the Royal suite landed at the stairs in the State barge. The Queen was received by the superintendent of Haslar Hospital, and the master attendant of the Clarence Yard, and was from thence immediately conveyed to town.

#### ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

A most interesting feature in the proceedings was that reserved for the night, and this was a thorough novelty to such of the present generation as witnessed it. No notice of an intention to illuminate was given in the Admiralty's programme, and consequently thousands who had borne the cold and languor of the day had left on their return to distant homes before the ships made this grand and brilliant demonstration. This was effected by simultaneously lighting up the yards and portholes with blue-lights. At 9 o'clock gun-fire, the whole fleet at anchor burst into light as by magic, the jets one above another, mainmast high aloft, and the ports of each opened at once, showing a vivid glare between decks, caused an unusual roar of cheering from the shore, which was echoed and given back with interest from the boats of the legion afloat. This in the stillness of the calm night had an effect as imposing as it was rare, and cheer upon cheer applauded the spectacle. From nine to ten rockets were sent up thickly from the ships, and raised a golden shower upon the "floating capital."

The Commander-in-chief, Sir George Seymour, entertained the admirals, captains, and other officers of the fleet at the Admiralty-house in the evening, where the French admiral and staff were the honoured guests.

#### THE WEATHER.

The weather was magnificent, and in every way favourable to the occasion, to be accounted for by her Majesty's proverbial good fortune. The day was clear and golden—the finest we have had for the season; the wind was light—a blessing to the weaker kind of landsmen who ventured afloat; there would have been too little, perhaps, for evolutions under canvas, but modern fleets dispense with the "woven wings" steam having literally "put a hook in the nose of Leviathan." The water between the Wight and the main land was dotted, not crowded, with craft of all shapes and tonnage, from the row-boat to the stately line-of-battle ship.

#### THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

The presence of the members of both Houses of Parliament was an essential feature in the programme of the review. So early as half-past eight o'clock several members of both Houses, who had taken the precaution to come to Southampton on Tuesday, assembled upon the quay to await the arrival of the tenders which were to convey them to their respective vessels. About nine o'clock the Speaker arrived upon the quay, and there were also assembled Lord and Lady Overstone and the Hon. Miss Jones Lloyd, the Earl of Malmesbury, and many other peers and members of Parliament. It was intended that the steamships bearing the Lords and Commons should attend closely upon the Royal yacht during her Majesty's passage down the line-of-battle ships, and it was thus proposed to add to the grandeur of the spectacle by giving to the proceeding something of the character of a national demonstration. The two Houses of Parliament were to typify the cordial aid given to her Majesty during the war just ended by statesmen of all parties, and were to express by their presence the confidence felt by the nation in the valour of our seamen and the resources of our navy. But the infusion of this moral element in the great naval review, was frustrated by a series of mischances and mismanagement, particulars of which will be found in the subjoined article.

#### THE SCENE IN SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.

The scene presented within the docks was exceedingly animated. The magnificent steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the West India Royal Mail Company, conveyed thousands of passengers to the review. One by one, the boats received their complement of directors, shareholders, and their families, and slowly moved out of the harbour. The West India boats followed, with their vast living freights; and in the numerous catalogue must also be noted the South-Western Company's ships, the Union Steam Company's, the General Screw steamer, and about thirty other ships. Southampton might well be proud of her contribution to the grand review of the fleet, since the tonnage of these steamships was said greatly to exceed that of Lord Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar. These stupendous results of private enterprise greatly added to the grandeur of the scene at Spithead. They were gaily decorated with flags, had bands of music, and many elegantly-dressed ladies on board; and thus they dropped down the stream, under the bright sun of a lovely April morning.

#### THE NEW MONSTER FLOATING BATTERY.

The *Erebus*, one of the three monster floating-batteries built of wrought-iron by Napier, and of which we gave an engraving in our last number, arrived at Spithead, from Glasgow, just in time to be a feature in the *finale*.

#### THE FRENCH CORVETTE.

Prominent amongst the ships present to witness the review was a French ship of war, sent over by our august and faithful ally, the Emperor of the French, as a compliment to the Queen. It was a beautiful looking craft, crowded with officers and marines glittering with gold lace and brass ornaments. The name of the corvette is the *Duchayla*, and she is commanded by Rear-Admiral Jarien de la Graviere.

#### WHAT THE AMERICANS SAY ABOUT THE FLEET.

A correspondent of the "Daily News" mentions being on board the United States mail steamer, *Hermann*, when he was informed, with a great air of seriousness, by one of the principal officers, that the review, which had been originally fixed for the 17th, was put off until the 23rd, the day of the mail steamer's sailing, in order that the crew and passengers, after passing through the fleet, might carry home the latest and freshest impressions of the amount of British strength upon the waters. The officer added, however, that war was not at all imminent; and fortunate he said it was for the old country, as there was a marine infernal machine being built in New York that would demolish the whole British fleet the moment it appeared on the Atlantic seaboard. Such apparent trifles are important, as showing what is floating uppermost in the public mind in both countries.

#### PARLIAMENT AFLOAT.

"It is one of the Queen's own days," said I, as I looked out of my bedroom window, at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday morning, and saw the clear blue sky above, and the smoke from the chimneys rising straight as a May pole, "and there will be no sea sickness!" Having taken time by the forelock, I dressed deliberately, and then went down stairs, and having stowed away a due quantity of cold meat with coffee *ad libitum*, I entered my cab and was off to the Waterloo station at 6.15, anticipating a "glorious day." But, "Count not your chickens before they are hatched," says the proverb, "for, perhaps, the eggs may be added;" and many times during the day had the members of the British Legislature to remember this proverb.

#### FIRST BLUNDER.

The arrangements made on behalf of the Commons and Lords were as follows:—The special train was engaged to start at 6.50, to carry them down to Southampton, where tenders were to be ready to take them on board—the Lords to the *Transit*, and the Commons to the *Perseverance*. The train was to reach Southampton at 9.50, and it was confidently expected that we should get to the "review ground" by 11.30. And in order that the railway company might make its arrangements, the tickets were sold at "the House," and the number taken reported to the company by four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The company, therefore, knew beforehand what number of people it would have to convey, and had ample time to provide a sufficient number of carriages; nevertheless, when the Members

arrived at the station, it was discovered that there were not first-class carriages enough, and as many as forty or fifty Members of the Lower House had to go down "second-class," although every one of them had paid for first-class tickets. This was blunder the first. Of course this caused a good deal of dissatisfaction. What a man pays for, he ought to have; and it would be nothing but right that the Company should be sued for this flagrant breach of contract. However, at 7.10 we got away, and expected in two hours and a half that our express train would be at Southampton. But misfortunes never come single. Our express train proved anything but an "express" for we had not got many miles on the road before we found that instead of "expressing" we were "crawling"; and on inquiring the cause, were told that there were before us a train with a crippled engine. This was not pleasant, for close behind us there was another train, and behind that we knew the Queen's "special" would start at 9 o'clock, at least so it was reported; and what if we should all smash together—Queen, People and Parliament? The idea was terrible. At Basingstoke we came to a stand. The crippled engine had broken down, and there he stood for a quarter of an hour. Most of the members got out to stretch their limbs, not in the best humour, as may be imagined. Lord Cardigan was there, and looked as if he would have liked to tie up the engineer to his own chimney and give him a r-and dozen. At last the broken-down engine got away, and once more we crawled on, and at 11.30 instead of 9.30, we got to Southampton. "Do you know why we go so slow?" said a member of the Legislature. "No!" "Because it is a 'parliamentary' train."

#### SECOND BLUNDER.

Here we are then at Southampton; "but which way are we to go?" "This way—No! this way." In short there was no one to tell us which way, and it was only after some confused exploring that we found the place where the tenders ought to be; and then, alas! they were not there—at least, there was no tender for the Commons. There was a large vessel moored by the landing-place for the Lords, but the Commons tender was gone away with some passengers, whither no one knew; but, as a grand-looking man in a cocked hat and naval uniform said, "It would soon be back." In the meantime, we had nothing to do but to wait. But to do this patiently was quite another thing, and many were the threats uttered against Sir Charles Wood and Admiral Berkeley for this treatment of the Commons of England. Nor can this ill humour excite surprise, for he remembered that many of the Lords and Commons, relying upon the promise of "a breakfast on board," had not yet broken their fast, and it was now twelve o'clock. About this hour no tenders making their appearance, the man with the cocked hat, who some said was the "port admiral," agreed to take us with "the Lords," and drop us aboard the *Perseverance*, after he had conveyed the Lords to their ship. And so aboard we went—at least some three-fourths of us, for when that number had gone aboard, our admiral peremptorily refused to take any more. The rest, he said, must come by the tender. But, to cut this detail short, after a world of manoeuvring, which, to our impatient unnautical minds, seemed to be most bunglingly performed, we at length got all safe aboard the *Perseverance* at ONE O'CLOCK instead of eleven. Here we found the "Speaker." He had been on a visit to Sir W. Heathcote, at Hursley Park, near Winchester, whence he had come that morning, and had been waiting for us since eleven o'clock.

#### MORE DELAY.

For a full hour the *Transit* and *Perseverance* lay on the smooth water within a cable's length of each other, waiting for the remaining members of the respective Houses, every one impatient to be off, the sailors especially indulging in low mutterings in that forcible phraseology that so often gives expression to nautical emotion. Frequent conferences took place between the two branches of the Legislature, Lord Granville coming at one time as a deputation from the Peers, Mr. Henry Herbert returning with the answer of the Commons, the common object being a temporary fusion of parties and Houses, in order that at least one of the two ships might get out to sea before the termination of the review. It was finally determined that the *Perseverance*'s passengers should go on board the *Transit*, if within ten minutes from the signing of the definitive treaty succours should not arrive by supplementary tender. Succours did arrive within the limited time, in the shape of the final parliamentary contingent; and at about one o'clock both ships weighed anchor, their respective bands playing "Rule, Britannia."

#### THE SPREAD.

There is nothing like a good feed to allay ill-humour; and, fortunately, here was a most excellent "spread" waiting to be consumed. The tables were laid on the gun-deck; and not only were they capacious enough to accommodate all, but were most amply supplied. Roast beef, boiled beef, quarters of lamb, ducks, fowls, tongues, hams, wine, coffee, tea, jellies, cakes, &c., were there in profusion. For a time—we need hardly say only for a time—for her Majesty's faithful Commons were, as may be supposed, voracious, after waiting until one o'clock for breakfast—four hours in a crawling train, one hour standing under a hot sun in the yard at Southampton, and another on the deck of a vessel. The spacious gun-deck lined with flags—the tables covered with delicacies and substantialities—the Members eagerly "discussing the provisions," not forgetting the sirloin of beef under my own nose, was the best sight yet. Mr. Speaker, of course, had breakfasted long ago, and therefore, did not come down; but he ought to have just stepped in, if it had only been, for once in his life, to see the Commons perfectly unanimous.

#### "OFF TO SEA."

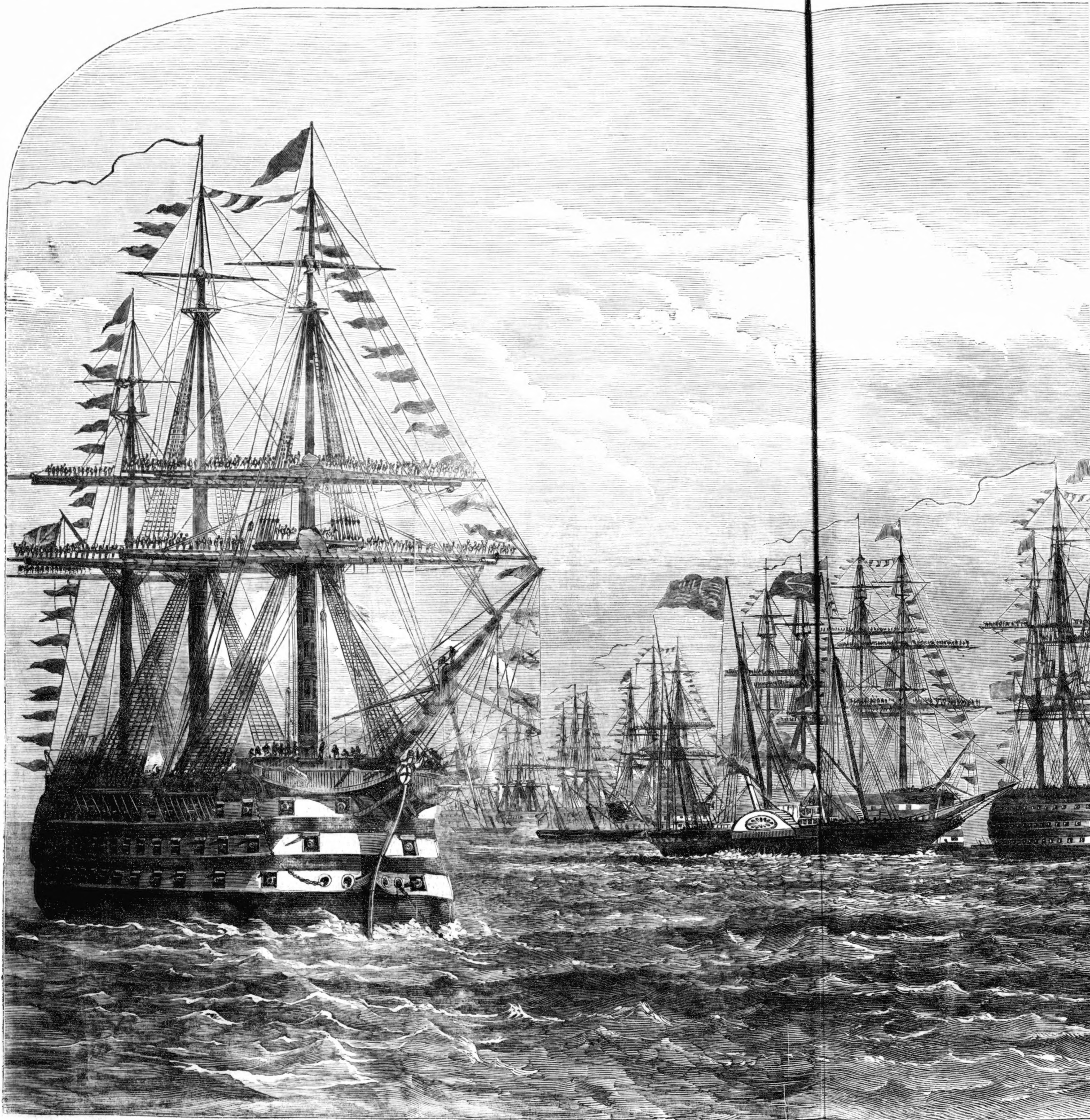
All this time we were steaming away toward the fleet, gradually getting somewhat better humoured for the time. But when we returned on deck, and discovered the extent of our disasters, it was impossible to keep down the indignation which boiled in the breasts of her Majesty's faithful Commons. We learned, in fact, that a great part of the proceedings was over, and we were yet in Southampton Water. Two hours before, the guns had been heard booming off at Portsmouth, saluting the Queen, who had branched off from our railway at Bishopstoke, and had got to the review ground at 5 minutes past 12—an hour and half after her time, but still long before us. "Why did we come to Southampton? Why did we not go to Portsmouth?" "No wonder the Admiralty blundered in the vast arrangements of a war, if it cannot arrange so simple a matter as this without blundering." "Wou't Charley Wood and Berkeley catch it" tomorrow? Such were the forms in which the dissatisfaction broke out. "Mr. Speaker," of course, looked calm, dignified and good-tempered, as he always does; but he could not but feel chagrined, that, through miscalculation and mistakes of blundering officials, he was deprived of the pleasure of appearing officially on the scene when the National Fleet saluted the Sovereign. However, there was no help. The thing was done. We arrived at Spithead about 2.30. But as we were not there to time, we were shut out of the procession—quietly ignored—and had nothing to do but to steam away outside the circle as strangers to get a view of the ships, and then go home. This we did.

And the Lords and Commons of England were as little a part of that great national ceremony as the smallest cock-boat on the water. As we returned, the guns from the large ships fired a salute to something or somebody; and it was said that the "distant random shots," which boomed upon our ears, proceeded from the gun-boats attacking Southsea Castle, but whether it were so or not I could not learn.

#### "WHO GOES HOME?"

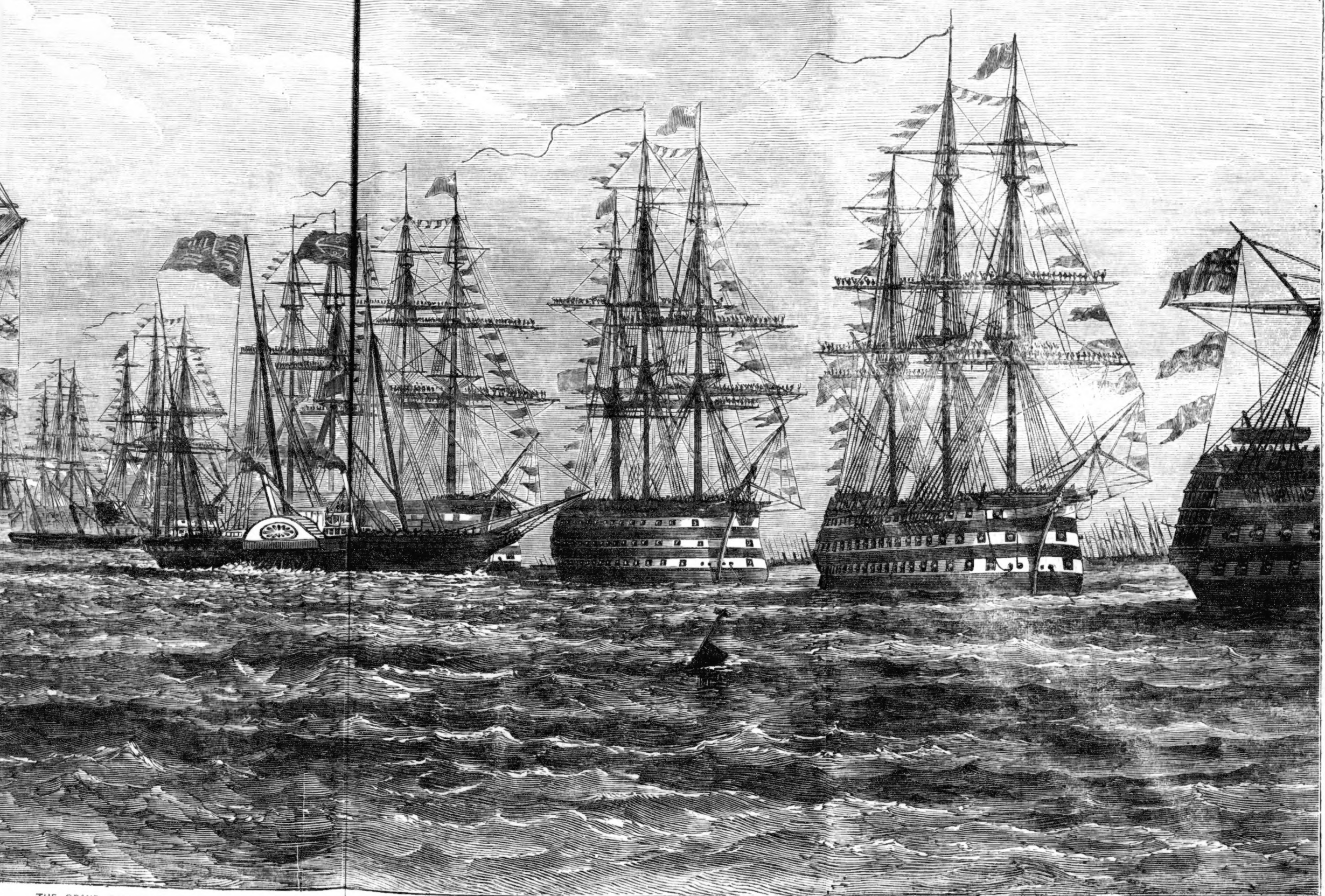
In short, all we had to do was to get home as fast as we could. We arrived at anchorage at 7.30, got at once into the tender, and at 8 were all seated in the "special" train once more. Where the Lords, our companions in the morning, were, we neither knew nor cared. Signal was given, and away we flew! No, alas! crawled again, for it was past twelve when our train arrived at the Waterloo Station. Fortunately, the weather all day was glorious; if it had been rough, and sea-sickness had added to the ill-temper of the Members, I fear nothing would have satisfied them but the sacrifice of a Lord of the Admiralty, at least. I expected to have had to report a good deal of fun and humour, but I have none to chronicle. All was dull and flat—the Irish Members were turned acrid, the Scotch were more stolid than usual, and the English more querulous; but all were resolved unanimously upon one point—"to pitch into the Admiralty to-morrow night."





THE GRAND REVIEW AT SPITHEAD—THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING THROUGH THE FLEET.





THE GRAND REVIEW AT SPITHEAD—THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING THROUGH THE FLEET.



## THE CAMP AT COLCHESTER—PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT.

COLCHESTER, near which is the interesting scene represented by the engraving on page 285, is a place of no inconsiderable interest to the antiquary, having been one of the earliest Roman stations in Britain, and a town of some note in the Anglo-Saxon period. All around are vestiges of an ancient order of things—antiquated buildings, the wasting remains of walls, the imposing ruins of a strong castle, relics of an abbey and a priory, and other ecclesiastical remains.

The construction of the camp at Colchester, which commenced in July, 1855, was carried on without accident or delay, and the entire arrangement of the buildings has been with a view to the comfort and convenience of the troops.

The principal entrance to the encampment is from the military-road, and within a short distance of the old building, formerly used as a magazine. From this entrance, one of the main roads, 90 ft. in width, runs through the camp to the Mersey-road, and similar roads beyond the next battalions on the right. Through the centre of the barracks, from north to south, a run is formed 40 ft. wide, and each battalion is intersected by similar carriage-ways. The total number of erections is about 300, comprising six battalions of huts, each battalion complete in itself for both officers and men. The generality of the erections are uniform in size, and each house is detached, standing at the distance of 10 ft. from the next building.

## INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS BY PRINCE ALBERT.

On Monday, Prince Albert paid a visit to the camp at Colchester, and inspected the troops stationed there, under the command of Major-General Gascoigne. The day was singularly auspicious, and the neighbouring gentry and inhabitants generally for miles around came in great numbers to witness the ceremony. The Prince arrived by a special train at eleven o'clock, and having been received by General Gascoigne and his staff, was escorted on horseback to the town-hall, where an address was to be presented to him by the corporation, a detachment of the 11th Regiment forming a guard of honour. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, decorated with the insignia of the Bath, and rode a dark chestnut charger of great beauty. The whole length of the road, from the station to the centre of the town, which is remarkably picturesque, was lined with a dense crowd, anxious to see the majestic as it passed. Triumphant arches were erected at intervals along the route, banners floated from the church-steeple, public buildings, and many private houses; and a joyous peal of bells was rung in honour of the occasion. The scene in the High Street, at the windows of which the flower of the gentry and inhabitants were assembled, was exceedingly animated, and the ovation which the Prince received there, and, indeed, wherever he went, must have been exceedingly gratifying to him.

On arriving at the town-hall, to which a select party, composed mostly of ladies, had been admitted, he was received by the mayor, aldermen, and several of the principal burgesses, and conducted to a dais at the end of the apartment. The recorder of the borough then approached and presented an address of congratulation and welcome, and expressing sentiments of loyalty and affection to her Majesty on behalf of the corporation.

Prince Albert, in acknowledging this compliment, said,—“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the kindness and cordiality which have marked your reception of me on this my first visit to your ancient borough. I have embraced with the greatest satisfaction this opportunity of becoming acquainted with a part of England which I had not before seen; and it is most gratifying to me to find among the people of Colchester the same zeal for the true interests and the honour of the country, and the same loyalty and affectionate attachment to their Sovereign, that I have found in all other parts of her Majesty's dominions which I have visited. To be the channel for conveying to the Queen the expression of such sentiments of loyalty and patriotism is as agreeable to me as I know it will be to her Majesty's heart to receive them.”

The Royal party, on leaving the town-hall, proceeded to the camp in the vicinity of the town, accompanied as before by General Gascoigne and his staff, escorted by a detachment of the West Essex Yeomanry as a guard of honour; and having inspected its general economy and the interior arrangement of some of the huts, they repaired to Wavenhoe Park, the property of Mr. Gerdon Rebou, about three miles distant, where the troops had been sent early in the day for inspection. They consisted of the 88th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Maxwell, and four regiments of militia—namely, the West Suffolk, the West Essex, the East Norfolk, and the Essex Rifles—making an aggregate force of about 2000 men. The fine park at Wavenhoe, which was generously thrown open to the public on the occasion, without restriction, was singularly well adapted for a military review, and the spectacle there, which between 10,000 and 15,000 people assembled to witness, was exceedingly animated and picturesque. A strong detachment of the Essex constabulary and the borough police maintained the most admirable order.

Meanwhile the town of Colchester may be said to have been almost literally deserted. By far the greater part of the population, rich and poor, young and old, turned out to witness the review; and the road to Wavenhoe, some four miles in length, in the endless variety of vehicles called into requisition, the motley crowd of pedestrians, the ludicrous mishaps by the way, and the dense cloud of dust in which all alike were enveloped, strongly reminded visitors of a Derby day.

Arriving on the ground, Prince Albert received the salute of the General in command, and the bands of the several regiments played the National Anthem. The Prince, attended by his suite and by General Gascoigne and his staff, then rode along in front of the troops, who were drawn up in line for the purpose, and closely inspected them. Observing Captain Browne, who has recently returned from the Crimea with the loss of an arm, on the right flank of the 88th Regiment, he paused for a moment and desired that the gallant officer should be presented to him, which was immediately done. His Royal Highness then took up a position near the flagstaff; and the brigade formed into open columns of companies, and marched past in “quick time;” then in columns, at quarter distance; and, again, in contiguous close columns. They subsequently advanced *en échelon* of battalions and performed several other manoeuvres, finally lining for some distance the road on either side from the point of regress from the park. At the Prince's request the officers in command of the several regiments were presented to him, and, having expressed to General Gascoigne the pleasure which the appearance of the troops and the whole arrangements of the day had afforded him, he left about two o'clock, escorted as before.

The Prince, on his way to the station, visited the Asylum for Idiots, established in the suburbs of the town, the inmates of which had been assembled in the adjacent grounds to receive him; and at three o'clock, he took his departure for Buckingham Palace.

**GENERAL LUDENS** states in a despatch, that since the declaration of peace, the greatest friendship exists between the French and Russian soldiers.

**THE SUNDAY MUSIC IN THE PARKS.**—It is stated that next Sunday (tomorrow), and on succeeding Sundays throughout the summer, a band will play in Regent's Park from four to six o'clock in the afternoon. It is also said that arrangements are making for a third Sunday band playing in Victoria Park. Last Sunday, the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue played again in Kensington Gardens, when—owing doubtless, in a great measure, to the magnificent weather—very nearly twice as many people were assembled as on the Sunday previous. Instead of a programme composed of dance tunes, there was one exclusively devoted to sacred music of the gravest character. The war march of the Levites, from Mendelssohn's “Athaliah,” selections from Rossini's “Stabat Mater,” a chorus from Haydn's “Creation” (“The Heavens are telling”), two choruses from “The Messiah” (“The Glory of the Lord” and “Hallelujah”), and an “Ave Maria” of Cherubini, were the chief ingredients.

**HORRIBLE BARBARITY.**—On Monday, an inquest was opened at the Leeds workhouse on view of the body of a child named Patrick Collins. On Thursday last week, a peculiar group of mendicants attracted attention, consisting of a mother, one child walking, and two children in her arms. One of the children carried had been evidently got up to excite sympathy; it displayed the painful peculiarities of a deformed trunk, from which both its legs had been lopped off. The child was crying bitterly. A party of females got around her, seized the poor child, and unloosed several wrappers in which its lower limbs were enveloped. The emaciated legs of the child and its puny arms had been tightly bound over the chest. The arms fitted into cavities on each side of the body, and the doubled legs fitted into depressions in the stomach. The indignation of the spectators was intense at this evidence of barbarity. The poor child has since died, and the mother is in custody.

## HOAX ABOUT THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

AT the beginning of this week, a “hoax” on such an extensive scale as has not been attempted during the last half century, was perpetrated on the inhabitants of the metropolis. It appears that, early last Sunday morning, a number of persons were engaged posting up bills, bearing at first sight a semi-official appearance, but lacking both a signature and the printer's name. Here is a copy of the bill—

## “PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.”

“A proclamation of peace will be issued on Monday next, April 21st. A mounted herald, accompanied by a pursuivant, will arrive at Westminster at 10 a.m., where, preceded by a flourish of trumpets, will be announced to her Majesty's lieges the object of his most important mission. Having accomplished his most sacred service, he will then proceed to the undermentioned localities, where, at the time hereby specified, he will repeat the said proclamation, in the aforesaid manner—Elephant and Castle, 10.35; Aldgate, 11.5; Royal Exchange, 11.33; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 12; Holborn Bars, 12.25; Oxford Street Circus, 1; Tyburn Gate, 1.30; Hyde Park Corner, 2; Piccadilly Circus, 2.30; and Charing Cross, at 3 p.m. For the behalf of all whom it may concern. By order.”

Misled by the apparent official bearing of the bill, or unmindful of its being devoid of any authoritative signature, thousands of persons left their homes. At Westminster, hundreds of both sexes assembled. At Aldgate Church upwards of 2,000 persons assembled, but there appeared at this point to be some little difference of opinion as to the precise *locale* at which the “proclamation” was to be made, whether it would take place at the church, or at the celebrated Aldgate pump, as a large body of persons had assembled there also. The steps of the Exchange were filled with females, and the entire area opposite the western front crowded with people of both sexes. It was the same at the General Post Office, in Holborn, and at all the other places named. Thieves made an abundant harvest by petty thefts, and certain puffing establishments contrived to get their bills circulated amongst the duped assembly. Notwithstanding the assurances of the police, and some of the better-informed bystanders, that the whole affair was a contemptible hoax, and that it was necessary people should “take care of their pockets,” crowds remained at their post long after the time specified for the appearance of the “herald,” the “pursuivant,” and the “flourish of trumpets.”

Such having been the morning's excitement, an immense crowd congregated round the Marlborough Police-court, in the afternoon, in consequence of the capture of an individual, presumed to be concerned in guilting the public; and a young man who gave the name of Gaspar Collard, wearing a herald's tabard, profusely decorated with tinsel lions and unicorns, a blue velvet hat and feathers, and altogether made up in true theatrical style, with moustache, long curling wig, &c., was charged with an assault.

Joseph Davis, a groom, said he was in Hyde Park that afternoon, looking at the prisoner, when he was struck by the latter with his whip. After which, the prisoner attempted to ride over him.

The Chief Clerk of the Court inquired if the mob were following and hooting the prisoner?

The complainant replied in the affirmative, but he was not one of them. The Magistrate—What have you to say?

Prisoner—I was employed by Mr. Grevill Potter, of Oxford Street, to read a proclamation at various places to-day, announcing to the public his intention to give away portraits of the heroes of the Crimea, of many hundred pounds value. About 5,000 bills have been posted in different parts, and because I was behind the stated time, and the people were kept waiting, they became infuriated, and when I made my appearance in Hyde Park, the cry was, “Pull him off his horse!” and I should have been torn off my horse if a police-constable had not interfered. I only struck in self-defence, without assaulting any one in particular. I am only a servant, acting under the instructions of another.

An Inspector of Police—This sham proclamation has been the cause of great annoyance to the public. Thousands have assembled in different parts, and tradesmen have been compelled to shut up their shops.

The Magistrate—I think the prisoner's conduct is, to say the least, very indiscreet, for he might have perilled both limbs and life in going among the mob. I shall not treat this as an assault, but only a piece of tomfoolery, which I should advise the defendant not to repeat. In collecting a large mob by such ridiculous means you make yourself a small nuisance. You may go this time, but first take off that absurd dress.

## COOLIES IN CUBA.

Visitors to Cuba, during the past winter, have had enlarged opportunities of noting the condition of the coolie apprentices, of whom thousands swarm everywhere on that lovely island. On the plantation they have seen them driven to the field or the mill, like cattle, retained at work with the lash, and whipped cruelly for idleness or insubordination. In all particulars, they will have noted their abject life suffers in comparison with that of the African, who toils at his side, for he is spared because owned by his master, while coolie servitude is restricted to a certain term of years; and every interest of the sugar and tobacco cultivator lies in extracting the largest amount of service within that term. A vessel laden with those wretched creatures was cast away near Havannah on the 28th ult. Of the 580 embarked, eighty perished before the voyage ended. More frequently 20 per cent. are sacrificed on the voyage. Nay, in one instance, the captain found it due to his safety to smother the whole cargo, over 500, beneath the hatches, notwithstanding it involved subsequently the labour of throwing the dead bodies overboard—a task of considerable magnitude.

**EXTRAORDINARY PROLIFICNESS.**—On Sunday morning, the 13th of April, between the hours of eight and ten, Mrs. E. Plin, wife of Edward Plin, a guard in the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company, residing at 144, Schofield Street, Bloomsbury, Birmingham, was safely delivered of five children—three boys born alive and doing well, and two girls born dead.—OBSERVER.

**MR. HENRY MAYHEW ON THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.**—At a recent meeting of the Law Amendment Society, Mr. Mayhew, in replying to some remarks of an eccentric individual, named Elliott, said, as to a return to the system of hanging indiscriminately for all offences, he protested against such blood-thirstiness. He had been present at a late execution; he had seen that wretched man, a lunatic without question, killed in the most horrible manner; and he felt that, for the first time in his life, he had been present at the commission of a diabolical crime. He had resolved never to cease his exertions till he had done his utmost to put an end to such scenes as these. And then to take the other side of the question. It was said that crime had stood still—that it held the same proportion to population: but why has it stood still? Because prison discipline had alone been relied on, and prison discipline had failed, because it had been found that the work of real reformation could not be carried on inside of a goal. This was the great defect in our system: we did not follow the criminal on his release from prison, and provide him with employment, and with the opportunity of leading a better life. Another error into which we had fallen was speaking of criminals in the abstract, without making distinction between them; whereas, there are in reality two classes—the casual criminals, and the habitual criminals; the latter, in his opinion, increasing in number, and many of them almost irreclaimable. Some of them were badly developed people, on whom no kindness, no treatment of any kind, could make an impression. He did not say how these miserable beings ought to be dealt with—he only stated a fact of his experience; but he wished to give it as the result of his long acquaintance with the criminal classes, that he had never known one single instance where a criminal had been reclaimed by severity, though he had known very many who had been reclaimed by kindness.

**CHURCHING THE JUDGES.**—Sunday the 20th inst. being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the ancient ceremony of “churaching the judges” took place at St. Paul's Cathedral. Shortly before three o'clock, the representatives of the judicial bench, who upon this occasion were Lord Chief Justice Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Crompton, assembled at Sergeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, where they were met by the City Marshal, and escorted to the metropolitan cathedral. They were received at the southern door by Alderman Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart. (acting for the Lord Mayor), Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy, the Dean of St. Paul's, and a large number of members of the Court of Common Council. A procession was then formed, which moved into the choir, where full service was performed, and a sermon preached.

**STAUDIGL AND MADAME HEINEFETTER.**—The “Journal de Frankfurt” says that Staudigl, the celebrated bass singer, has gone out of his mind. His intellect had been failing for a long time, and he has lately been removed to a lunatic asylum. The same journal says that Madame Heinefetter (who sang in the German operas with Staudigl in London) has died in a state of insanity, brought on by the loss of her fortune.

## THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE CONFERENCES.

THE policy of the Neapolitan and Pontifical Governments, according to rumour, formed the subject of the final discussion of the Conferences. Walewski introduced the subject, and is said to have expressed himself quite to the purpose. He intimated the hope that the Governments of Italy, whose policy had been incriminated, would feel it necessary to do something in favour of the people, and that nothing was more unfortunate than for a Government to be obliged to have recourse for its support to foreign troops, or to mercenaries. Cavour spoke on the question at much length, and in a most earnest manner. He denounced in the strongest terms the Austrian occupation of Italy; and subsequently presented a protest to the Congress. Lord Clarendon, who was under no necessity to employ gentle terms in describing what he must have strongly felt, frankly and boldly declared that the conduct of the Pontifical Government was abominable, and he pronounced a severe and well-merited censure on the atrocious conduct of the King of Naples. He said that the opinion of the English people was unanimous on the point; that no Government could or would attempt to ally it, or prevent it from expressing itself in a still more open manner. Buol spoke very warmly in reply to Cavour and Lord Clarendon. He maintained the necessity of a continued occupation of those parts of the Italian peninsula exposed to political agitation and most likely to be under the influence of revolutionists. He finally declared that he had no instructions on such a question, which he did not consider was within the competence of the Congress; that he did not expect any such instructions, and that he should not ask for them. His views were supported by Bourquency, who, it appears, took a decidedly Austrian view of the question. The Prussian plenipotentiary, it is said, supported Cavour and Lord Clarendon to a certain extent.

Count Orloff drew a distinction between continuous occupation irrespectively of the wishes of the Government in whose favour it was, and intervention at the request of the Government endangered by insurrection. So far as regarded the King of Naples, he however defended him throughout, but, as he had no instructions on the point, as he had not turned his attention particularly to it, and consequently was not familiar with its details, he suggested that his name should not appear in the protocol.

A final sitting was held on Wednesday, (last week). The plenipotentiaries who took the chief part in it were Count Buol and M. Cavour, between whom the discussion was long and extremely animated, if not violent. It was continued to a later hour than on the previous occasions, and they separated with no friendly feeling towards each other. Indeed, the meeting was of a very stormy description. The plenipotentiaries met for the purpose of signing the protocol of the proceedings of the Monday previous.

## ON DITS OF THE ENVOYS.

At a grand banquet, given one day by the President of the Senate to the plenipotentiaries at the Luxembourg, Count Orloff and Count Buol chanced to be standing near each other, looking at some beautiful malachite vases, said to have been the gift of the Emperor Alexander to the first Napoleon. The Russian drew the attention of his Austrian colleague to some of the pictures with which the room was hung, and which represented the battle of Austerlitz, and others, in which the Austrians were particularly figured, but not to their glory, during the wars of the Empire. “Look here Count,” said Orloff, “these ought to interest you more than me.” Count Buol looked, and smiled grimly. “Never mind—never mind,” Orloff continued, “I am sure these pictures were not left here expressly to awaken any unpleasant reminiscences in your mind, or to vex you. Our hosts are too delicate to pain you. The servants, no doubt, forgot to remove these pictures, though they knew you were coming; but, don't mind—don't mind.” The consolation was the unkindest cut of all.

On another occasion, Count Buol having put forward some extravagant pretensions relative to the Principalities, and while he was proceeding with his argument, Count Orloff whispered—not, however, *sotto voce*, but loud enough to be heard, “Ma foi, pas mal, M. le Comte; pas si mal. On dirait que c'est les Autrichiens qui ont pris Sebastopol.” These cutting sarcasms, together with the downright opposition of the other plenipotentiaries, made Count Buol's situation a very unpleasant one.

One anecdote relates to Lord Clarendon. The French Emperor was very anxious to give him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour—an equivocal honour, which Manteuffel (the Prussian) had already received. Lord Clarendon (so the story runs) explained to Louis Napoleon that no British Minister, or British subject, can accept a foreign decoration unless for military services; “and such being the fact,” he added, “my case has not an inch of ground to stand on, as my services in Paris have been especially pacific.”

It is said that when the Russian plenipotentiary asked one day of Count Cavour, in a good-humouredly expostulating manner, “What could have induced Sardinia to make war on Russia?” Count Cavour replied, that Russia had never recognised the constitutional Government of Piedmont, and spoke and acted as if, in fact, Piedmont had ceased to exist, and that she was obliged to declare war, if it were only to prove that she was still alive and moving. “My dear Count,” said the Russian, “if we did not recognise you, it was those Jesuits of Austrians (clenching his hand) who prevented us.”

Cavour left Paris on Thursday, last week, for London, and Buol left the following day for Vienna. As stated in another column, Lord Clarendon has returned to London.

**PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA AND HIS MARRIAGE.**—This personage is said to be arranging his future household. Although he has been of age now three years he has not yet taken possession of the palace assigned him for his residence. He proceeds shortly to London. The President of Police has intimated to the editors of journals that it would be desirable that they should not in any way allude to the approaching betrothal with the Princess Royal. The reason may be, that as betrothal constitutes no formal ceremony in England, and the subject cannot be officially known in England till next spring, it would be more decorous not to make it a matter of public notoriety at Berlin.

**BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.**—Cardinal Patrizi will proceed from Rome to Paris for the baptism of the Imperial Prince, accompanied by two archbishops. The Pope will send a handsome dress for the baptism in a splendid box, which is now being manufactured for the occasion. He also sends a fine reliquary, and will add to the golden rose intended for the Empress, and which is generally sent alone, a magnificent gold cup, enriched with precious stones.

**THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MADAGASCAR.**—The French expedition to Madagascar is preparing at Brest. It will not, however, be on the large scale that was intended; 20,000 men were at first spoken of, but the moment is not yet come when such a number can be spared, and, moreover, they may be wanting for some more pressing purpose. All that will now be done is to despatch a single regiment to occupy the western point of the island, and protect the French subjects, and any establishments that may be formed there, from the attacks of the natives. The expedition takes place with the approval of the English Government.

**A MARRIAGE MAN.**—A few days ago, Judge Perrin, of this city, married a man for the fifth time. A singular feature in the case is, that the fifth wife was also the third wife. The third marriage not proving a happy one, the parties separated, and were divorced. The man married again, and when death claimed his fourth wife, the disconsolate widower returned to number three, and wooed and won her. Judge Perrin thinks he has tied them up effectually this time. The lucky man had the impudence to claim a reduction of the marriage fee, in consequence of the large business he was doing in that line. We think he ought to have been charged double price.—COVINGTON JOURNAL.

**THE GOVERNMENT** has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of Foschini, the Italian who stabbed his four countrymen at a coffee-house in Rupert Street, on the night of the 17th inst.

**THE OFFICERS** of the different regiments at Aldershot have subscribed a day's pay towards the getting up of theatricals, and Lord Pannure has placed a building at their disposal for that purpose, and has given the handsome donation of £100 towards a fund.

**THE GOVERNMENT** has offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of Peter Williams, alias Henry Simpson, who escaped from the Pentonville prison, whilst undergoing transportation for fourteen years, for a burglary at No. 2, Brunswick Place, Old Kent Road.

**THE DEFENCE OF JACKSON**, the Doncaster pawnbroker, tried and convicted at the Sheffield intermediate sessions in December last, for having taken in pledge a gold diamond ring which had been stolen, has cost upwards of £60.

**MESSRS. BARTON, BROTHERS, AND CO.** are at the head of the English companies who are seeking the privilege of being allowed to establish a Bank in Russia.

**LORD STANLEY** has been appointed Chairman of the Kirkdale Quarter Sessions.



# SPLENDID PRESENTATION ENGRAVING TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES beg to announce to their subscribers that it is their intention to issue with the number for May 21st, 1856, a splendid presentation engraving, instead of on May 2nd, as previously announced, a smaller engraving.

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## TO THE EDITOR.

YOUR ISSUE—The fact of his Lordship's life, narrated in our last, was derived from "The History of the Crimea," by George Ryan, published by Messrs. G. & Co. Our correspondent will find in the sequel the book many particulars of other Crimean celebrities, not to be met with in any other work, with which we are acquainted.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

## THE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE great spectacle of the week at Portsmouth suggests reflections on our Englishmen, which, perhaps, no other display could. It carries us back to our national history—it fixes our attention on our present position in Europe—and it makes us look forward, with grave speculation, to the probable future of our land. The least part of the affair is, that it is such a day's show as the world could nowhere else afford.

It has been justly observed, that, to command the sea, is all but to command the world; and it is certain that the sea is now commanded as it never before was in the history of the world. In fact, the sailor proper is a modern being altogether. Greek and Roman generals fought afloat, and the Greeks especially had maritime talent. But their naval forces were trivial compared with ours; their nautical adventures were paltry, if we measure them against those of the Vikings or the Drakes; and the wanderings of Ulysses are every day performed, without excitement, by our yachts. Something of blood, and something of position, have made the sea life the greatest feature of modern times; and out of it have come our enormous commerce, our extensive colonies, and our existence as an independent nation. Upon the whole, England owes more to its nautical character than to any other of its national features; it is our most original thing, at all events. Other nations have fought battles, and produced literatures and sciences;—no nation has produced such a class of men as our naval heroes. The Dutch bred one or two, whose highest honour is that they were thought worthy of being compared with our men. The Americans gave us some hard hits, but it was at a time when our Admiralty was scandalously negligent, and when we were intoxicated with conquest; and, after all, the fairest battle, under all conditions, of the American war, terminated in one of the most brilliant British victories—that of the *Shannon*—ever known. No wonder that all London pours down to see the present representatives of all this glory. In importance—in noble excitement—in material grandeur—in poetic beauty—the sight is unrivalled and unique. It ranks with the Olympic games, or the shows of the Colosseum, or any spectacle of power symbolised by sport which mankind ever saw. It is the heartiest and honestest worship that the English people know—the sea-going worship. It, at least, is genuine; and the laurel of a SHAKESPEARE or a MILTON is sere and brown in our eyes, compared with that of a NELSON. Our navy saved us from Spain—saved us from France; and we owe to it, at once, the best part of our prosperity and the best part of our renown.

At the present moment the Review has a peculiar significance. A war has compelled us to gather up our naval strength into one grand mass, like a gathered thunder-cloud. It is natural that we should like to contemplate it at its full, and before it is diminished or dispersed, and that nations which need a hint should have a hint. We are not anxious to boast; but, still, there there is so much power. England has spent its millions, and for its millions it has something to show. With a vast empire on one hand, and a somewhat menacing republic on the other, it is not foolish, but the contrary, to show what our power is.

It is unavoidable that people should inquire what the navy has done worthy of its prestige during the war? It is, perhaps, fair to sum it up thus—that it has done well whatever it has taken in hand; but that it has not quite taken in hand all one could have wished. In the Baltic it has maintained a blockade, which has reduced the navy of a great Power to humiliating impotence; in the Black Sea it has done infinite good service to two great armies. It has left the marks of its fire on more than one stronghold. And, if it has not done more, that is scarcely its fault as a navy. A navy is ultimately, of course, governed by politicians; and how our politicians have managed the war, all mankind know. Every force, too, after a long peace, has its quiet to awaken from; and a short war has abruptly

snatched the thunderbolt from the arm of naval power, just as it was poised for hurling.

The defects of the navy are not so much defects of *material* as defects of *organisation*. We are far better off for ships, for men, for guns, than ever we were; but, as a whole, so silent, we are badly off for *organisation*. Our political system makes political influences so strong, that it determines the choice of men for the high stations, and the high stations are worse filled than the low. There are many able men in all ranks, but it is questionable whether a single man is fit for great combined operations, is forthcoming. Thus, our admirals produce instances of individual distinction by single operations of ships, lieutenants, &c.; but we looked in vain for those states of genius which mark a great admiral. On still are the relics of the old war, when there was more activity, and when, from the nature of things, the way was more clear than now. It is a great disadvantage to the navy that so little provision should be made for its activity in peace time, especially as the routine—the harbour life—the *répétition* of *Pogies*—destroy the enthusiasm and waste the youth of the rising generation.

Our readers will not accuse us of any *hyperbole* for what is, after all, the finest profession in the world. We should recommend those who revel in the maritime life to visit Portsmouth, to remember that material splendour is not everything, and that we must not fancy that screw-propellers and mammoth guns give us any moral superiority to NELSON or COCHRAN, JERVIS or HOWE, or to the still earlier heroes, whose names are to be seen in the Greenwich Gallery. As a CRUISE in the *Greenwich* is its real interest from the CRUISE, and not from the *building* of the boat-builder, the highest interest of a fleet is from its men. A handful of dirty-looking vessels, fresh from the yards of Cronstadt, would have been a still nobler spectacle. However, machinery is the great feature of the time; and during the transition to the future age, which (we hope) is to vivify the employment of man, we must have human excellence and aspiration, as well as machinery.

Proper zeal, let us trust, will be employed in providing that the constant increase of the "servant" element in shipbuilding shall not diminish our zeal in the real hereditary pursuit of *naval* and *seaman-like* superiority. A few is sometimes expressed on this matter; but as long as we keep the Navy and the Merchant Service in a true relation—our naval and merchant seamen, but keeping them *separate* in education, like those of other countries—we need have no great apprehensions. A navy is fed by a commerce. Who would of the Dutch navy since the decay of the Dutch East India Company? Our future task is to keep all we can of the ancient traditional life of the navy—its freedom, especially, and its *raucousness*—without neglecting science. A higher education for officers is one demand of the age, and something already has been done for it.

But we will not spoil any patriotic man's pleasure in reading of the fleet and its magnificence, by dwelling on what might be; let us rather make the most and the best of what is. It is generous and national to be proud of such exhibitions—exhibitions which no other country can parallel; and a nation can do nothing so beneficial to a high-spirited race, as by showing its members that it loves its traditions, and glories in its power.

## A PEACE SONG BY BERANGER.

WRITTEN FOR THE REJOICINGS AT THE EVACUATION OF THE FRENCH TERRITORY BY THE ALLIED FORCES IN 1814.

I saw the Peace-deeds on high,  
Sowing the earth with corn, and flowers;  
The air was calm, and hushed and soothingly,  
The last faint thunder of the War God's powers.  
The goddess cried—"Ere is worth and might,  
Sons of French, English, Russian, or German lands,  
Form an alliance, Peoples! and unite  
In friendship firm your hands."

"Poor mortal! we are all too weak,  
But vex'd and broken sunders are your doom!  
More wisely share the cross and the yoke,  
And, in the sun, for all there would be room.  
You quit the paths of Hell and of Night,  
Laid to the ear of Peace, with golden hands!  
Form an alliance, Peoples! and unite  
In friendship firm your hands."

"A just and noble cause is yours,  
And when the day of battle comes,  
Where is the arm unready?  
Of every nation's boundless power,  
No ear of corn, by blood and iron,  
Form an alliance, Peoples! and unite  
In friendship firm your hands."

"Crown'd men within your smiling city walls,  
Dare, with insulting sceptre's point, to tell,  
Count, and recount, with eagerness that aple,  
The laurels of whose crown are dim and swell.  
Poor hands! the slaughter's blood is on your spilt,  
You quit, alas! but for the same old story,  
Form an alliance, Peoples! and unite  
In friendship firm your hands."

"Let not Mars, vainly, stay his murderous course,  
Found binding laws, that tyrants may not burst;  
Of your life's blood no longer yield the source  
To ingrate kings and conquerors, still aghast.  
Fear no false stars! before the dawning light  
Of Freedom they will pale like sickening brands:  
Form an Alliance, Peoples! and unite  
In friendship firm your hands."

"Yes! free at length, the world shall breathe and rest.  
Throw o'er the past a veil that none may turn,  
Sow the glad plains to song, and dance, and jest,  
On Peace's altars let Art's incense burn;  
Hope, smiling upon Plenty's beauteous hands,  
Waits the sweet fruits of such an union's bands,  
Form an alliance, Peoples! and unite  
In friendship firm your hands!"

Thus spoke the sainted nymph, and, in a King,  
Taught by the past, took up the sacred task.  
The earth was deck'd as in the early spring,  
Old Autumn flower'd the advent blast to hail;  
Vineyards of France! pour forth your treasures bright  
To cheer the strangers toward their mother lands!  
Form an alliance, Peoples! and unite  
In friendship firm your hands!"

ROBERT B. BROUGH.

\* The original title of this song is "La Sainte Alliance des Peuples."  
+ The autumn of 1814 was of remarkable beauty. Many fruit trees re-blossomed even in the North of France.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HIS MAJESTY, it is understood, will probably visit his Liege and Drawings in the month of June.

THE PRINCE OF Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has received the order of the Medjidieh from Prince Albert, and will wear it on the 10th of June.

PRINCE ALBERT, it is constantly stated, will visit Paris in June, to represent the Emperor at the baptism of the Imperial Prince.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE daily takes an airing in the garden of the Tuileries when the weather is fine; and her health is rapidly in course of restoration.

THE EMPEROR received on Monday the answer of the King of the Two Sicilies to the letter of the birth of the Imperial Prince.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has attended the performances at the Royal Italian Opera, Lyceum, with success on 1st and 4th inst.

BATON C. ROTHSCHILD has left Frankfurt for Munich to form a company for carrying out several Bavarian railways.

MR. THOMAS, a Madras civil servant, has been appointed by the Crown a director of the East India Company under the new Charter Act.

MR. THOMAS, according to a rumour prevalent in Belgium, is about to be executed.

MR. MACALAY has left the "Albany," the scene for many years of his literary labours, and taken up his residence at Clapham, which gave a name to his father's religious sect.

THE LANCET has been published in London, and is now in the hands of the public.

MADAME VALENTINE, formerly a French actress, has been engaged to make her first appearance in Mr. Costa's Oratorio at Exeter Hall.

THE DEER OF STAINBOUGH PARK, near Manchester, having last year been worried by a red dog, are now nearly all rabid, and attack each other furiously.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE, previous to her departure for America, gave a very charming reading of Shakespeare's play of "As You Like It," on Saturday last, in the large concert room, Hanover Square.

MARY WELLS and EMMA MESSITT, both of whom were convicted at the Devon and Exeter Assizes, of murdering their children, have had their sentences commuted to transportation for life.

SIR JOHN STURGES, of the late Lord St. John, has been appointed to the post of Lord St. John.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S FATHER is expected shortly at Seville, incognito.

SIR ROBERT PRICE'S BANKRUPTCY has been superseded, the creditors having agreed to accept 10s. in the pound, and he will not, therefore, have to vacate his seat in the House.

THE SPANISH OFFICERS, who have been present with the French army at the siege of the city of Madrid, are to be presented to Marshal Pelissier, as a mark of their respect.

MR. GLENN, who has been elected to the office of Mayor of the borough of Lancaster, in Lancashire, has, within the past few days, signified his intention to retire from Parliament when it dissolves.

LORD BROUGHTON arrived in Paris from Cannes on Saturday night last, and left for London on Sunday.

A CONFERENCE will, it is rumoured, be held, ere long, at Rome, to determine the future arrangements for Italy.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON and EARL PORTERSCUE are to have the vacant Garter.

TWO MEN NAMED BURCHETT and COLLINS were suffocated by the foul air of a cesspool, at Brighton, on Saturday last.

A STATE DINNER of 100 COVERS was given at the palace, at Brussels, on the occasion of Count de Saxe's arrival from the Paris Congress, on his way to Vienna.

LORD SYDNEY is to succeed Lord Cowper as Lord-Lieutenant of Kent.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON arrived at his residence in Grosvenor Crescent on Monday evening last.

THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS, quartered in the Regent's Park Barracks, have been ordered to play in the Regent's Park to-morrow, and on each succeeding Sunday.

TWO SADDLES and two saddles of the most glittering and costly character have just arrived at the Turkish Embassy in Paris, as a present from the Sultan to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE will be shown on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of one and four o'clock, until October 31st.

BARON HUMPER, the AUSTRIAN MINISTER AT PARIS, has received the Imperial Royal Order of Leopold, on the conclusion of peace.

LORD ELGIN, having been offered, and refused, the Government of Victoria, his late Canadian private secretary, Oliphant, has been talked of for the post.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON is said to have been offered a step in the Peerage, and to have respectfully declined the distinction.

THE IMAGE OF ST. SERGIUS is about to be solemnly reinstated in the convent of the Holy Trinity, from which it was taken by the late Czar, to be confided to the army at the commencement of the war.

THE LONDON CORPORATION has determined to retain the services of Calcraft, the hangman, and to allow him an assistant.

KING BOWEN is understood to look with intense suspicion on the Anglo-Italian Legion, now at Malta.

A COMPANY is about to be formed for the production of Italian operas at the Surrey Theatre.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL has given 800 guineas towards providing free seats for the schools in the transcripts of the parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe.

M. GOLDSCHMIDT has just discovered a fourth small planet, being the fortieth of that class, having first described it on the 31st ult., in the constellation of Virgo.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT has placed twenty-eight steamers at the disposal of Sardinia to convey home troops from the Crimea.

THE PREMISES OF MESSRS. LUCKCHER, at Dobria, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, have been burnt down, and the loss of cash, Bank of England notes, and documents, to the amount of £3,275.

BARON DE KELLER will, it is said, represent Austria at the Conference which is to take place at Bucharest for the organisation of the Principality.

THE SUM OF £15,000 has already been subscribed as a guarantee fund for the contemplated art exhibition in Manchester.

A RESPITE, during Royal pleasure, was on Tuesday granted to Mary Anne Harris and Celestina Sommer, the two convicts, at present under sentence of death in Newgate.

THE LAW OFFICES, contrary to the anticipations of the profession, were closed on Wednesday, in consequence of the Naval Review.

BARON STIEGLITZ has arrived in Paris, and it is generally understood that his mission is connected with money transactions, which the financial condition of Russia renders necessary.

COUNT BUL arrived at Vienna early in the week.

A MAN, NAMED HUNTER, has been fined 1,000 dollars, and forfeited six slaves, at New Orleans, for selling them in such a manner as to separate mother and child, contrary to the laws of Louisiana.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBOURD's late visit to Queen Marie Amelie is described as having been a "family," as distinct from a "political" visit.

MARSHAL RADETZKY has granted permission to MM. Vittori, Ravandini, and George and Vincent Foscolo, political exiles, formerly belonging to the Austrian navy, to return to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

THE MAYOR OF OXFORD has sentenced one of his own servants to six months' imprisonment, for wife beating.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has published several decrees permitting the exportation from Poland of sheepskins, meat, oxen, horses, pigs, brandy, cables, hay, and woven goods.

MAJOR VEGELLI, of the Swiss Artillery, has presented to the Emperor Napoleon, as a souvenir of their old relations in the Federal service, a cannon found near his country-house, and which had been used in the battle of Zurich.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY and his family arrived at Naples on the 14th.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S STATUE, in white marble, rather larger than life, has just been placed in the nave of the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysees.

PELISSIER reviewed the whole Crimean army, last week, when General Luder, and a considerable number of Russian officers, besides Generals Codrington and De la Marmora, were present at this military fête.

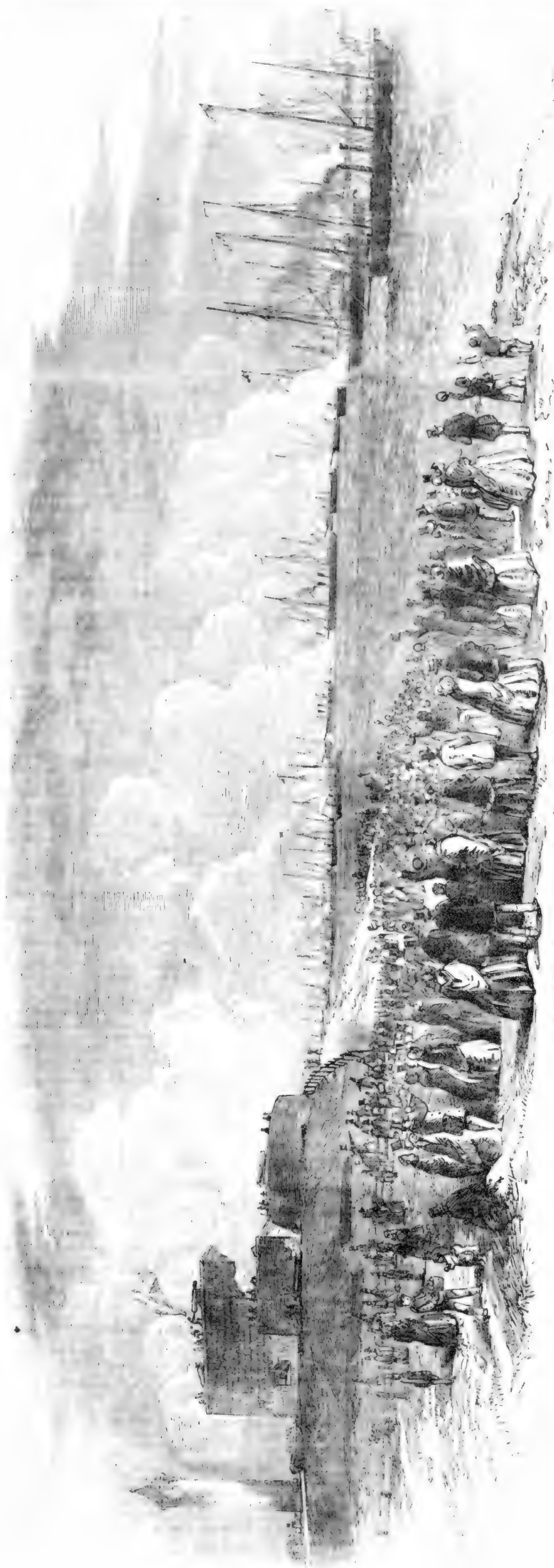
BERANGER, it is said, positively denies being the author of the song, addressed to the students, of which we gave a translation a fortnight ago.

GENERAL SIMPSON has been visiting in the neighbourhood of Alcoa, where his reception was cordial.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MADAGASCAR will not take place before October, the season when forage for horses is most abundant.

A MEETING OF FEMALES was held, a few days ago, in Leicester, to consider the laws relative to the protection of women.



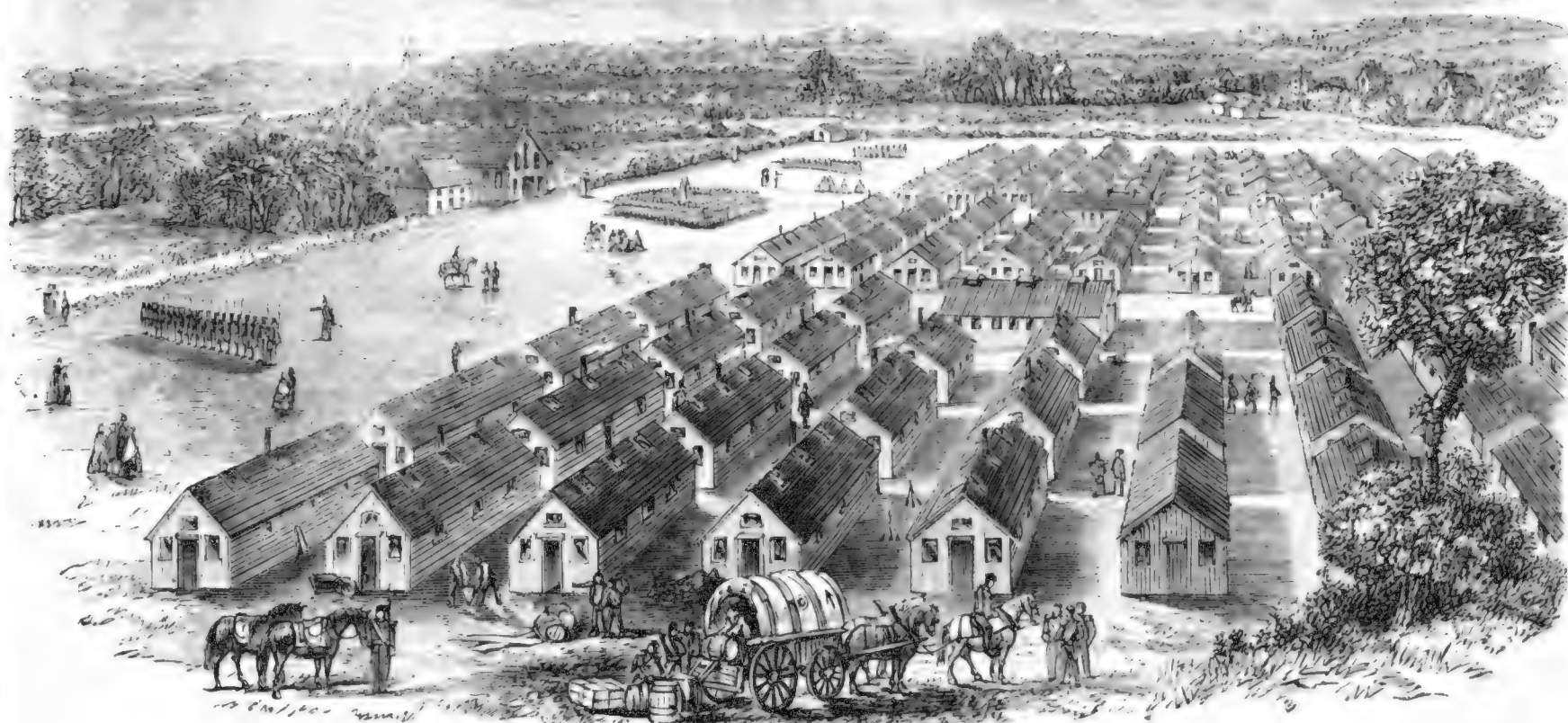


THE GUNBOAT'S ATTACKING SCOTCH CASTLE—(FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. BENTLEY.)



FORT MONKTON, WITH THE MORTAR-BOATS AT ANCHOR—(FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. BENTLEY.)





THE CAMP AT COLCHESTER.



THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT—THE ROYAL PARTY WITNESSING THE MANŒUVRES OF THE TROOPS.—(SEE PAGE 290.)







want of character in the figure of Rebekah. The Anglo-Saxon model, at so much an hour, is too obvious. The two, too, of modern flimsy gauze, seems tricky, and of place. The two nominally principal figures, however, are the least important part of the picture, which, were study of camels and their riders, under a desert sun, would be valuable.

123. "Drapery." H. Weir. A look at this unpromising group of poultry, amid the surrounding dullness, gives the effect of finding yourself at the top of the Monument on a fine day, with a London fog beneath you. Mr. Weir's poultry stand out in the sun. He has several little groups in the collection, all of which are seen and understood from a distance—not a detail.

137. "Castle Building." Emily Farnner. A careful little study of children building castles, evidently painted on the pre-Raphaelite principle of models for everything. The artist, however, has had an idea to start with, which has not been lost sight of. The children's faces have character and expression. The same lady has a still water picture (17), "Sewing," which might be a daguerotype, if a photographic camera were really a "trap to catch a sunbeam," and could give colour.

232. "Nobody axed you, sir." E. H. Corbould. An illustration to the old ballad, "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" See. The pretty maid is Mr. Corbould's own pretty maid, with whom we have been familiar for years—pink toes, tucked up drapery, and all. Nevertheless, she is a very pretty maid, and to look on her does you as much good as a fine day or a bunch of flowers. Besides, there is humour in the picture. The figure of the discomfited cavalier is excellent. He, too, is one of Mr. Corbould's stereotypes—a "swell" of the time when the London station for pilgrims to Canterbury was the Tabard Inn, Southwark, instead of, as now, a few doors higher up on the same side of the way. The blank expression of the Grand Seigneur, "sold" by an unappreciative peasant girl, is admirably rendered. A word also for Mr. Corbould's powers as a realist. The gold-lace trimming of the fine gentleman's hanging sleeve, is exquisitely painted; and none the less for its unpretending manner. We praise Mr. Corbould, honestly, as we like to see a man doing the work he is fit for, and doing it good-humouredly, to the best of his ability. Mr. Ruskin, the severest of all art critics, praised Mr. Friith, last year, for a little, frivolous picture of a woman in an opera box, on the score that such things were "better than spurious high art." Mr. Edward Corbould is fairly entitled to the same commendation.

240. Murillo's "Early School." W. H. Kearney. Mr. Kearney is a conspicuous member of the society; and this picture is one of his best specimens in the present exhibition. It is well-designed, and shows knowledge of character; but the light and shade arrangement displays a striking ignorance of the effect of a Spanish sun, where, as Browning says—

"Those sunbeams, like swords,"

cut up the ground into the sharpest possibly defined patterns of light and darkness.

We will return to this exhibition in an early number.

#### A GANG OF HOTEL PLUNDERERS.

PERCIVAL ALLEN HOWARD, a smart-looking Yankee, with moustache and beard, elegantly-cut clothes, and a fancy stick, with a gold horse's leg for the handle, describing himself as a merchant, of Wisconsin, United States, was taken up in the custody of Sergeants Smith and Scott, detective officers, and placed at the bar of the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, charged with having, on the night of the 18th of March, stolen from a bed-room at the Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross, about £560, the property of Mr. Stanland, a solicitor, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Stanland said that, on Wednesday, the 18th of March, he came to London, having in his possession about £565, consisting of three Bank of England notes of £100 each, the remainder being in Boston notes. He went to bed at the Great Northern Hotel at about half-past ten the same night, taking the precaution of first locking the door. Next morning, when he left his bedroom he felt in his trousers pocket, and then discovered that his purse and money were not there. He then gave information to the police, and, having ascertained the number of the notes, found that one of the prisoner's companions, named Howard Kingston, had paid one of the £100 notes to Messrs. Emery and Co., Valuers, of Regent Street. Before proceeding further with the case, he would explain the proceedings of the gang of which the prisoner was one, and of which two others were now committed for trial at Manchester. It appeared that they had lately paid a visit to Manchester, and Oscar Kingston had gone to the Royal Hotel there. A Mr. Edden, of London, also slept at the hotel that night, having, when he went to bed, locked the door. At about half-past ten the following morning, he was woken and was very much surprised to find a man in drawers and a Jersey vest at the foot of his bed, rifling his pockets; and, upon asking him what he wanted there, the man bounced out of the room; and, although Mr. Edden at once made after him, the man escaped, he not knowing which way he took along the corridor. However, one of the waiters, hearing the noise, looked over the balusters, and saw the prisoner enter his bed-room, and he was then given into custody. On that occasion, notes to the value of £25 had been taken from one of the prisoner's pockets, but the man had dropped them in his flight, and they were found in the corridor. How to account for the door being opened was at first a puzzle; but between Mr. Edden's bedroom and the prisoner's were found a pair of steel pliers or forceps, the two ends of which, when placed in the keyhole, form a barrel. This enabled the person, when the door was locked on the inside, to turn the key left in the lock, and when the robbery was effected, and the thief left the room, he could reload the door without the necessity of removing the key. The other instrument found was a mortising chisel, entirely of steel, for opening boxes, &c. He had also ascertained that a box had been sent from Havre to another of the gang, named Branch, and which there could not be much doubt was the result of a Paris campaign. Branch had been apprehended on the charge of five robberies, committed at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, and now stands committed for trial, on a charge of stealing some property belonging to a Mr. M. de Buge, among the luggage of Branch was found a formidable instrument, used by thieves in New York, termed a "knuckle duster," and which was described as a thick flat piece of metal, about three-quarters of a pound in weight, with holes at one of the edges, through which the four fingers of the hand can be passed. When put on for use, and the fingers clenched over it, the larger portion of the metal fills the fist, while the outer edge presents four rings of solid metal over the knuckles of the second joints of the fingers, calculated to give powerful effects to a blow struck by the wearer. Mr. Stanland added, that he should prove the possession of two notes for £100 each, and should then ask for a reward, as he had little doubt that a great portion of the property found on the prisoners would be identified.

Mr. J. R. Owen proved that one of the £100 notes had been passed at Mr. Spielman's; but the chief clerk, who could identify the man who paid in the note, was unable to be present. The person who changed the note had the greater portion of the change in American dollars.

The hall porter at Morley's Hotel produced a book, in which was an entry of "Hoskin Kingston, New York, 19th of

March, 1866." He saw the prisoner write his name in the book. It is the practice of Americans visiting that hotel to write their names in the book, in case any of their friends should call. Some time after, the prisoner called; that was about a week after. There could be no doubt that Kingston and the other person knew one another, for they conversed and went out together.

The prisoner, calling himself Howard, was apprehended on the charge of the Paris case, just sent on the point of leaving Liverpool for New York. He had on a belt containing 115 half-sovereigns, 78 twenty-dollar pieces, 34 five-dollar pieces, and other property, of the value of £600. When searched, there were found upon him two valuable gold diamond rings—one of them worth about £20.

The prisoner, upon being asked in the usual way if he had anything to say, replied, "Nothing."

The Magistrate remanded him for a week.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—Information was forwarded on Tuesday, to the coroner for the Western Division of Middlesex, of the death of Mr. James Bennett, who committed suicide, by taking a large quantity of laudanum, at his residence, 8, Greville Street, Hatton Garden. The unfortunate man was discovered in a state of stupor, and medical assistance was instantly obtained, and the usual means of restoration resorted to, but without success, the subtle poison had done its work too well. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

MOORE'S LEVER WATCHES, made on the premises, £5 5s., £6 6s., £7 7s., Gold, £10. Gold Horizontal, £1 10s., Silver, £2 2s., Levers, 10 holes Jewelled, £3 10s., warranted. 37, Holborn Hill. Established 1835. Brief elucidation of the Lever Watch, gratis.

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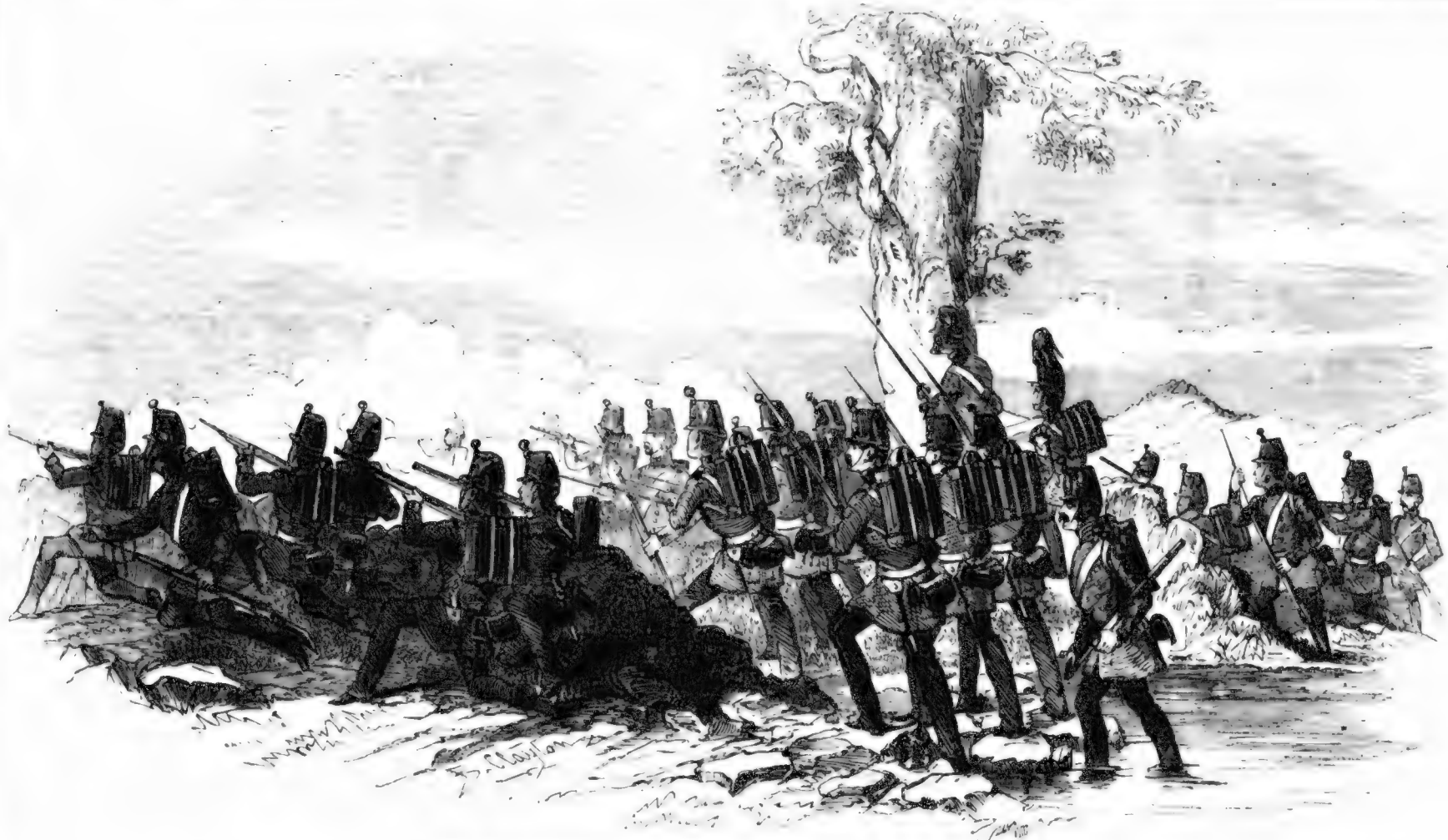
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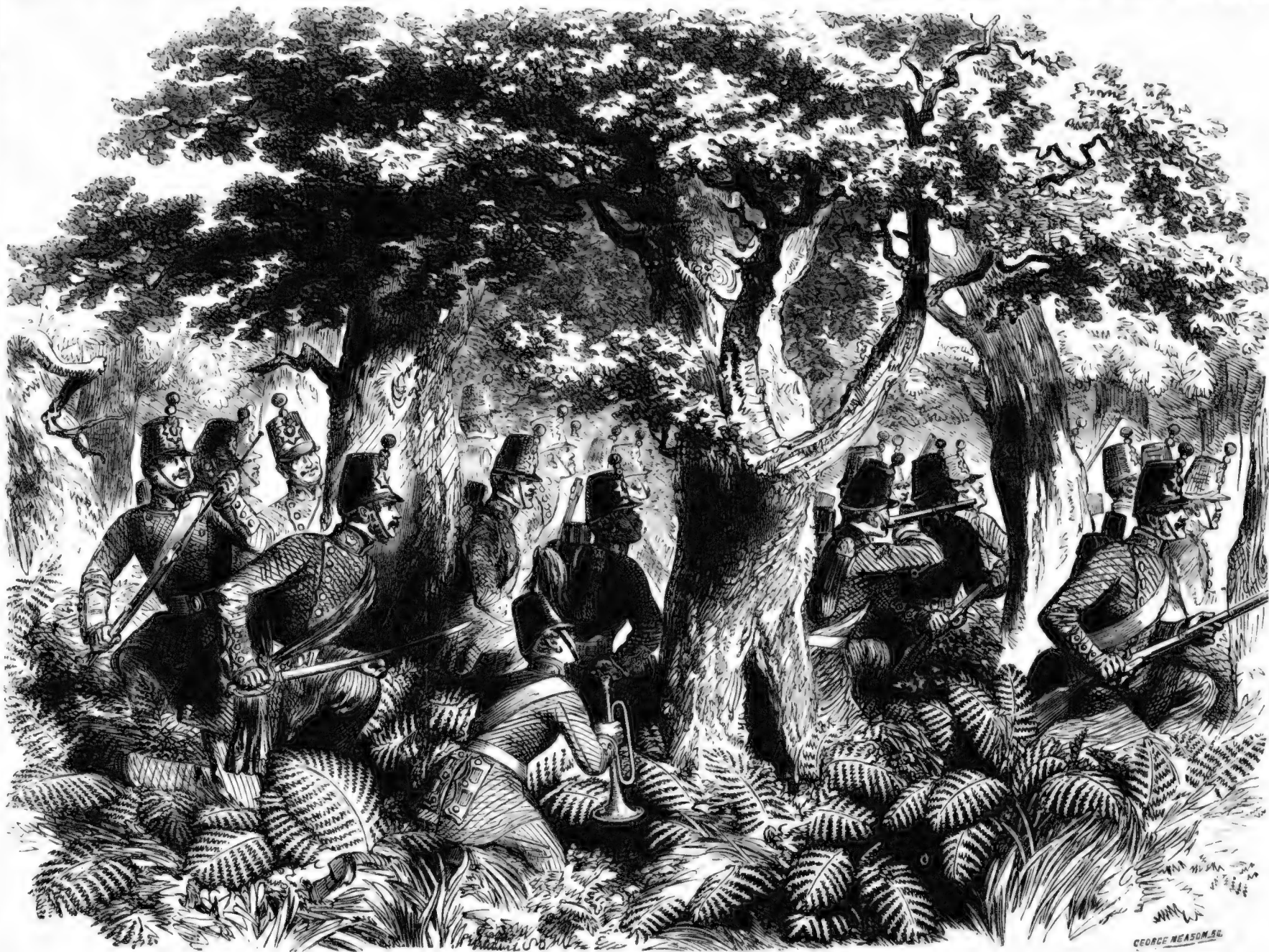
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which the recruiting sergeant is ever on the watch to tempt the unwary. Having secured our soldiers, we are now grown too wise to regard them as mere machines, requiring no intelligent organisation, and the result is, that we are preparing the way for educating them in their profession with something like a similar amount of care as has been



THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT—SKIRMISHERS IN AMBUSH.

GEORGE MEASON, R.S.



bestowed with such eminent success, in the case of the disciplined legions of our French neighbours.

The formation of a series of military camps all over the country will, it is believed, under the influence of the present war, have the effect of teaching the young men of the country the value of the soldier's life. Beyond this, it is considered that by instituting the young men of the neighbourhood of populous towns and their attendant temptations, some more powerful control will be gained over these habits of insobriety in which too many of this class are prone to indulge—a course which cannot fail to be productive of the best results.

The first experiment made with this view was the formation of a military camp, on a large scale, at Chobham, and the authorities very soon discovered that they had almost as much to learn from the experiment, and though Aldershot may exhibit a different result, when brought into comparison with some of the admirably organized French camps, it is, nevertheless, far superior in most of its details to its Chobham predecessor.

On Friday last, her Majesty and Prince Albert paid a visit to the encampment at Aldershot, for the purpose of inspecting and reviewing the troops. Although her Majesty has previously visited the camp, the present was the first formal recognition of it on her part in its complete state. Attended by the Countess of Desart, Lord Alfred Paget, and a numerous suite, she left the Nine Elms Royal station at three o'clock in the afternoon, and after a pleasant run of something under fifty minutes, alighted at the Farnborough station, where General Knollys, commander of the encampment, with a staff of officers, was in attendance to welcome her.

The Queen, with the Countess of Desart, at once entered one of the royal carriages, and Prince Albert, mounting his charger, accompanied General Knollys and the staff in attendance. On arriving at the confines of the north camp the Queen alighted, and mounting a superbly caparisoned charger, her Majesty rode forward into the lines, the Countess of Desart attending also on horseback.

Previously to the arrival of the Queen, all the troops composing the camp, except those actually on duty, had marched on to the immense tract of waste land known as Aldershot Common, where they were drawn up in double lines, presenting a front of nearly a mile and a-half in extent. About 14,000 men, comprising many of the finest militia regiments in the country, and a considerable body of the line, were here assembled. The afternoon was beautifully fine, and the effect of the long line of bayonets flashing in the sun, and the varied uniforms of the forces resting on the base of a ridge of rising ground, had a very striking effect.

On arriving at the beautiful club-house, the Queen and suit paused for a moment, and then diverging across the heath, her Majesty, preceded by the officers of the staff, and supported on either side by the Prince Consort and Lord Alfred Paget, rode forward in the direction of the lines.

The road the royal party had to traverse was of primitive construction, and when at one point it diverged in different directions,—presenting something of the features of the two roads in the American story, either of which might be taken, as before the traveller had got half way he would be sure to wish he had taken the other—her Majesty and the Prince reined in their steeds, and every one was brought to a dead halt. The Prince inquired whether there was no one present who was acquainted with the road, and as none of the officials in attendance volunteered a reply, a countryman, who was a few yards in advance of the royal party, pulled off his straw hat, and, waving them forward with it, sang out lustily "This is the way! this is the way!" The Prince, unaccustomed to this abrupt style of communicating information, merely stared with surprise, on which a second countryman rushed forward and said, "That's the way or, round 't'other side o' them cars." As no more courtly spoken individual volunteered any different information, the Prince acted upon that which he had already received, and putting spurs to his horse, led the way, and a smart gallop soon brought the royal party to the line.

As her Majesty approached, the united bands of nearly twenty regiments played the National Anthem, the troops saluting, and the colours being reviewed. Taking the direction of the right of the line, the Queen in the first instance, made a cursory inspection of the advanced column, and then rode from the right to the extreme left of the line, the bands of the respective regiments playing "God save the Queen" as her Majesty passed. Having completed her inspection of the front line, the Queen passed down the rear column, the advanced line meanwhile forming into contiguous columns of brigade order. As soon as the inspection had been completed, her Majesty, accompanied by the royal suite, and attended by the officers of the staff, proceeded to the most elevated point of ground in the vicinity, where a flag-staff had been erected, to mark a saluting point. Arriving here, her Majesty alighted, and, with the Prince Consort, took up a favourable position for viewing the troops march past. There was no "exclusiveness" in the arrangements of the day. Within half-a-dozen yards of the Sovereign might have been observed a group of buxom dames, whose joyous countenances betokened the pride with which they welcomed the presence of her Majesty on their own breezy hills; and the steady loyalty which actuated all their hearts as the wives of stout Surrey farmers. The Queen looked charmingly, attired in a dark green riding habit, with a round hat, from which fell a red and white feather of exceeding grace. Over her shoulder her Majesty wore a belt of gold tissue work with a diamond star upon her left breast.

At a given signal, the troops began to march past, the "pride of precedence" being awarded to the gallant 50th Regiment. As each corps approached, the commanding officer saluted her Majesty, who with Prince Albert gave a salute in return, he then wheeled off to swell the staff in attendance on the Sovereign, the band at the same time taking up a station opposite the flag-staff, and playing airs appropriate to the particular regiment. After the 50th came the 91st Regiment, lately arrived from the Cape, and looking none the worse for some years' hard service in the East. The Royal Sussex, with the gallant Duke of Richmond at its head, took the lead of the militia regiments, and excited especial observation by the admirable appearance of the men, who marched with a precision seldom attainable even by regiments of the line. Next followed, in succession, the Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire regiments, and after them came the City of Dublin Militia—a fine corps of light-hearted fellows, who tripped it merrily over the heath, and seemed as proud of the presence of their Sovereign as their ancestors of the famous Brian Boru. The 5th Middlesex (Royal Ethorpe) followed the City of Dublin, and then the lively strains of an Irish jig introduced the "Boys of Kerry" to the presence of their Queen. The Herefordshire came next, and then the 2nd Surrey, preceded by a white goat, after the fashion of the gallant Welsh Fusiliers. This animal exhibited a marked respect for royalty, by taking up a position exactly opposite the flag-staff until after the regiment had passed, and then scampered off in great glee with the bandsman. The 1st Somerset Regiment followed the Surrey, and then came another fine corps from the sister isle—the Cavan Militia. The next regiment was the City of London Militia, with Col. Wilson, one of the civic aldermen, at its head, and, as became the Metropolitan corps, it was second to none in discipline and smart appearance. The Antrim Rifles came next, running past with that peculiar movement which gives special character to this division of the army, the band meanwhile playing the fine old air of "Roger de Coverley." Next came two battalions of the Rifle Brigade, whose appearance was especially admired.

A small body of the Land Transport Corps and some hospital wagons brought up the rear; and the ceremony of "marching past" having lasted nearly an hour, her Majesty remounted her charger, and rode direct to her pavilion, where she passed the night. This building is erected on the traditional site of one of Caesar's camps, and commands a remarkably fine view of the whole field of Aldershot. It is conveniently arranged, and furnished with the simplicity appropriate to a barrack-field.

#### THE REVIEW.

On Saturday there was a brilliant field-day, and her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Lord Hardinge, Lord and Lady Eilemere, the Earl of Cardigan, and other distinguished individuals, were present at this grand military spectacle.

The general place of rendezvous for the troops was a wide expanse of

moorland, extending for some miles behind the ancient Roman encampment, and forming a natural plateau, known as Ladyhouse Common. Here, at half-past ten o'clock, the troops assembled in gay and glittering array, and were formed in lines of contiguous columns, quarter distance. The whole army of Aldershot was present, divided into four brigades, forming a total strength of something like 18,000 men.

There is little of softness or luxuriance in the surrounding landscape. Its general aspect is bleak and barren, but it has that wild and desolate grandeur, which is often more impressive than verdant valley or golden corn-field. Its immensity affects the imagination powerfully. The Surrey moors, stretching far as the eye can reach, resembles a sea of heather, interspersed with billowy hills, the "drying" so to speak, dimly defined by belts of fir and clumps of thick brushwood. In ordinary times, a sense of loneliness comes over the traveler who surveys these desert wastes; but, enlivened by the strains of military music, flashing with swords and firelocks, fluttering with flags and redifiers, and sparkling with every variety of uniform, the scene on Saturday last was full of life, light, and motion, and had every element of panoramic beauty. The contrast of colour was complete, and greatly enhanced the brilliancy of the picture. The dark costumes of the Rifles relieved the eye, dazzled with the "splendour and the sheen" of scarlet coats; and the effect of light and shade was still further heightened by the contrast between the dusky surface of the heath itself and the white uniforms of the bandsmen. There are few trees on these shelterless plains, but these few are of infinite value, as elements of the picturesque. In a spot where vegetation has no higher development than furze and heather, a tree, everywhere a beautiful object, becomes a luxury.

The Queen, who arrived on the ground shortly after eleven o'clock, attended by a brilliant suite and staff, was mounted on a chestnut charger, and wore a dark riding habit with the riband of the Garter, and across her left shoulder a sash of blue and gold. Prince Albert rode on her Majesty's left, the Duke of Cambridge on her right, and both wore the uniforms of general officers. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice followed in an open carriage drawn by four gray horses. As the Royal party approached, the bands struck up the National Anthem, the ensigns lowered their colours, and the troops presented arms. Her Majesty rode leisurely along the whole line and minutely inspected each regiment. Just as the parade inspection was completed, the wind veered suddenly and sharply round to the east, and continued at that unpopular point of the compass for the rest of the day, so that the flags of the various regiments, though they had little of the "breeze" to brave, had more than enough of the "breeze." The Royal party having dismounted and selected their position on a rising ground, General Knollys put himself at the head of the troops, and then commenced a series of evolutions and manoeuvres, which, though "familiar as my garter" to professional spectators, were rather more curious than intelligible to civilians. Owing, we presume, to the absence of cavalry and artillery, there was no attempt at a regular sham battle, and the operations differed from those of former occasions in this respect, that any representation of an enemy was entirely dispensed with. This threw the spectators completely on the resources of their own imagination, and hence arose much embarrassment and perplexity, which would have been avoided had the army been divided into conflicting hosts. It was not very easy to understand why the gallant 5th Ethorpes, who seemed to be carrying all before them, and to be keeping their own right manfully, should suddenly fly to a new position; or why the Royal 24 Surrey, who defended imaginary trenches with an intrepidity that reflected the highest honour on every member of the regiment, from the colonel to the goat, should all at once give way as if driven in on the right flank. The explanation is, of course, that the gallant Ethorpes and the heroic Surreys are, like the personages of a Greek play, the victims of an inexorable destiny, and succumb to swords invisible as the phantom-dagger of Macheath. But all this is not quite so obvious to people who are not of a poetic temperament, or who may have neglected to cultivate the imaginative faculty. The Rifles took up their position in Caesar's Camp, and, inspired by the glorious memories of the spot, performed prodigies of valour. Not Caesar's self could have behaved better. They threw out skirmishers in every direction, they lined every ditch, they lurked insidiously in every hollow, they picked down men like partridges, they hurled defiance at the foe from the summit of the hill—nay, they came down and gave battle to him in the valley; but 'tis not in Rifles to command success, when it is predestined from the foundation of the General's programme that they shall not have it. So they retreated—alas, the day!—and not a man of them would have been left alive had not a brigade of infantry, drawn up in line on the crest of a ridge, come to the rescue, and opened such a murderous fire of blank cartridge as compelled the unseen enemy to turn tail. The keen wind and cold mist, which threatened heavier rain, terminated the engagement much earlier than was originally intended. Nevertheless, it lasted for more than two hours, and through meadow and mountain, moss and moor, the Royal party followed on foot in whatever direction the army marched.

When the operations of the day had concluded, the troops formed into contiguous lines of open columns of companies to salute her Majesty, the bands playing national melodies as the regiments defiled past the saluting point.

The Earl of Cardigan, attended by Captain Low, was on the ground in the uniform of his regiment, but, though continually in the proximity of the Court, was not observed to join the Royal party.

#### A RAMBLE THROUGH THE CAMP AT ALDERSHOTT.

Now that the camp at Aldershot is finished; now that its completion has been formally recognised by the presence of Royalty at the review, on Saturday last, held in celebration of the fact; now that the different regiments quartered there begin to feel at home, and things are getting pretty straight, we feel that something of a description of the camp may not be unacceptable. We do not mean a technical description. We have no wish to bewilder the general reader with a long string of military terms, incomprehensible except to the initiated, or to go over the well-trodden ground of pointing out the advantages of large bodies of troops being employed in masses, instead of having them dispersed in regiments and depots throughout the length and breadth of the land, showing how Aldershot accomplishes this object, or criticising what shortcomings in matters of detail may appear. All this, it seems to us, would be to some extent misplaced in a newspaper, the great majority of whose readers know nothing of military tactics. What we propose is, to jot down the impressions that occurred to us in a long ramble through the camp (and we may tell our readers by the way it is a long ramble), the camp extending something like two miles or more in a direct line, not to mention the countless branchings out of this line, which demand the visitor's examination if he would see the whole.

And first as to the general appearance of the camp. If anybody travels to Aldershot with the same object that the celebrated Dr. Syntax travelled for, that is to say, in search of the picturesque, he will be sadly disappointed. There is nothing, or next to nothing, of the picturesque about it; a series of hard, stiff utilitarian straight lines is the predominant feature in the scene; nor is there any colour to relieve the monotony of the view—except, indeed, on field-days, when the bright mass of scarlet, as the troops draw up, stands out most gloriously against the sombre back-ground. At other times, when the majority of the soldiers are within their huts, or else dispersed about the vast expanse of common, where they form only insignificant specks of red—mere spots upon the picture, not portions of it—the *coup d'œil* is by no means gay. In this respect the camp at Aldershot is far from equalling its predecessor at Chobham. There the white tents, with their bright scarlet tops, dotted all over the landscape, almost as far as the eye could reach, some of them dwarfed by distance to the proportions of a child's toy, yet still distinct in form and whiteness, furnished a charming picture. At Aldershot, on the contrary, the huts in which the soldiers are encamped, low formal square wooden buildings, pitched all over on every side, and thus rendered as nearly as possible of one colour with the dark furze-covered heath, cannot be seen at all from any distance, while upon closer inspection a row of them looks like the smoke-begrimed buildings raised for the workmen

at a colliery, or a collection of them like some low dirty village in the midst of a thriving of our manufacturing districts.

There is, however, one little matter which effectually answers considerations. Camps are not built expressly to be looked at. They were, to a certain extent, a show-place; at Aldershot it has been, to approach, as nearly as possible, the best, stern, unadorned, and actual warfare. Chobham always, more or less, seemed like a soldiers' camp. Aldershot looks more like a soldiers' camp in earnest, must just put up with any lack of beauty, where the ornament has sacrificed to the useful. A tent may have a very gay appearance, and a pretty object in a landscape, but in bad weather it must be a most comfortable residence. A hut, at least, is waterproof, and, as a habitable, is, comparatively speaking, a desirable one, but it certainly is most fully ugly. It is the old question, occurring in so many forms, of against utility.

#### THE HUTS.

While we are speaking of the huts, we may as well endeavour to give the reader a more precise notion of their form and construction than the above remarks will furnish. They are built, as we have stated, entirely of wood, covered over, on the outside, with a mixture of pitch and sand, which secures impermeability to water, while the roofs are composed of felt, likewise waterproof. In form the hut is a rectangle, measuring about thirty-eight feet long by nineteen in breadth; it has a door at either end and is lighted by windows at each side of the building. Every hut is constructed to accommodate twenty-two men; their beds are ranged down each side of the building, eleven on each side, the heads towards the wall, leaving just space enough between every two beds for their occupants to walk. The bedsteads, which are all iron, are constructed so as to double up when out of use, and thus to occupy only half the space, and serve as a day, as a soldier explained to us, for easy chair, sofa, cupboard (we did not understand how they could serve the latter purpose, until we were shown how admirable a receptacle a shut-up bedstead forms for any little article to be stowed away in), and, in fact, any other purpose required. A long wooden table runs down the centre of each hut, between the feet of the opposite beds, upon which the soldiers take their meals. The huts are performed in separate huts, set apart for the purpose, and admirably fitted up, one cook being appointed to each mess. The huts are built in straight lines, or streets, if we may so express it, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, from A to Z. The Z lines have only recently been finished, and there is still a task of more huts being wanted; so, we presume, they will soon run into the diphthongs.

#### THE OFFICERS' HUTS.

Differ from those of the common soldiers principally in the fact, that every commissioned officer is provided with a separate room. It is, however, to be hoped that our gallant officers are of the same way of thinking with the Scotchman, who, on being told his chamber was too small to swing a cat in, replied, "but, then, he didn't want to swing a cat in it!" for, certainly, any experiments of that description with the feline race would be hopelessly impossible in the officers' quarters at Aldershot. A small square room, measuring at most something like eight feet each way, "serves them for parlour and kitchen and all." These rooms are variously furnished, according to the individual officer's taste. Government professes to find furniture to a certain extent; that is to say, two very plain hard-wood chairs, one ditto table *en suite*, one poker, one shovel, one pair of tongs, one coal-box, one coal-scuttle, and, as far as our memory serves, no more. The wash-hand stand is not provided; if military men are so effeminate as to wash, they must do it at their own expense. As we understood the gentleman who kindly showed us his own *sanctuary*, and those of one or two others of his friends, even the bedstead has to be provided by the officer himself. Yet, even these little embellishments of planks, good taste contrives to convert, in many instances, into elegant rooms enough, rather in the Robinson Crusoe style, to be sure, as it must needs be when a gentleman's whole domestic articles have to be accommodated in one spot. The style of fitting up varies extensively, some officers having their quarters

—Hung around  
With pikes and guns and bows."

And other weapons, while in others' rooms, meerschaum pipes appear to be the predominating articles of ornament. The officers breakfast in their own quarters, but dine together at the mess. Eight officers are accommodated—if we may call it accommodation—in each building.

#### DIVISION OF THE CAMP.

The camp is divided into two—the north camp and the south camp—which are separated by a large open space of some three-quarters of a mile across, through the centre of which runs the Basingstoke Canal. The division is, however, not by any means an equal one, the south camp being very much more extensive than the other, and containing all the principal points of attraction, including the officers' club-house, her Majesty's pavilion, the huts of General Knollys (commanding the camp), Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Panmure, and—what does the reader think?—the theatre! Yes; the Aldershot theatre! They had a theatre in the camp at Sebastopol, why not at Aldershot?

#### NAMES OF THE REGIMENTS ENCAMPED.

As no doubt our readers are aware, the camp at Aldershot is principally intended for the militia regiments; troops of the line are the exception. Out of a total number of men encamped, variously stated at from 15,000 to 18,000 (we suspect the former to be nearer the truth), the line, including the Land Transport Corps, Engineers, Sappers and Miners, &c., does not number more than from 3,000 to 3,500. The rest are all militia. Military etiquette, however, compels us to commence with the exception, and enumerate the regiments of the line before the militia. They are the 80th Regiment, a depot of the 91st, the newly raised battalion (the 3rd) of the Rifle Brigade, a depot of the 1st battalion and a depot of the 2nd battalion of the same brigade, a troop (about 100 men) of the Land Transport Corps, and a large body of the Royal Engineers, and of the Sappers and Miners. The militia regiments encamped are the Worcestershire, Leicestershire, the Herts, the Herefordshire, the Ethorpe, the East York, the Royal London, the Gloucestershire, the Cambridgeshire, the Antrim Rifles, the Cavan, the City of Dublin, the Kerry, the 2nd Surrey and the 1st Somersetshire.

#### BUSINESS OF THE CAMP.

Tuesday and Friday in every week are field-days in the camp, on which occasions reviews take place, varying in the extent of the operations according to the state of the weather, the distinguished company present, or other circumstances. On other days the regiments are marched out in the morning for parade or drill, when the duties are light or heavy as the officer commanding each regiment may resolve. Sometimes the regiments are marched and countermarched for miles across the country (and there are plenty of miles to do it in at Aldershot). Sometimes they are let off with an hour or two's ordinary exercise, or with a little practice in tent pitching. On the occasion of our visit to the camp we found the Royal London Militia (one of the finest of the militia regiments there) busily engaged upon the latter occupation. The men are told off into companies, each company having to erect the tent it is to occupy. One man holds up the tent pole upon the spot it is to stand on, the others spread the canvas on the ground and lie down on it. A bugle sounds; in an instant every pole is thrust into the canvas, and all over the ground you see it fluttering about wildly in the breeze, the next minute hundreds of mallets are heard at work driving pegs into the earth by which to secure the canvas; the ropes are tightened over these pegs, and in a very few minutes every company has got its habitation ready to enter on and take possession. But then another bugle sounds, and in even less time than it took to put them up, the tents fall down, the bare poles are once more hoisted in the air, the pegs are pulled out of the ground, and again the men are lying on the canvas instead of under it. Every new regiment as it comes into camp is taught to pitch and strike tents thus. How many single men, worried to death by crabbled lodging-house keepers, must envy the soldier the facility with which he builds himself a dwelling of his own!

Various are the occupations in which we find the different regiments employed as we walk through the camp. Here, close beside us, is a body of raw—very raw—recruits practising that first step to martial glory—the "goose step." We listen to the drill-sergeant's monotonous "Left—right









SKIRMISHERS ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK, COVERED BY THE SUPPORTS AND RESERVE.



SKIRMISHERS RETIRING ON THE SUPPORTS.

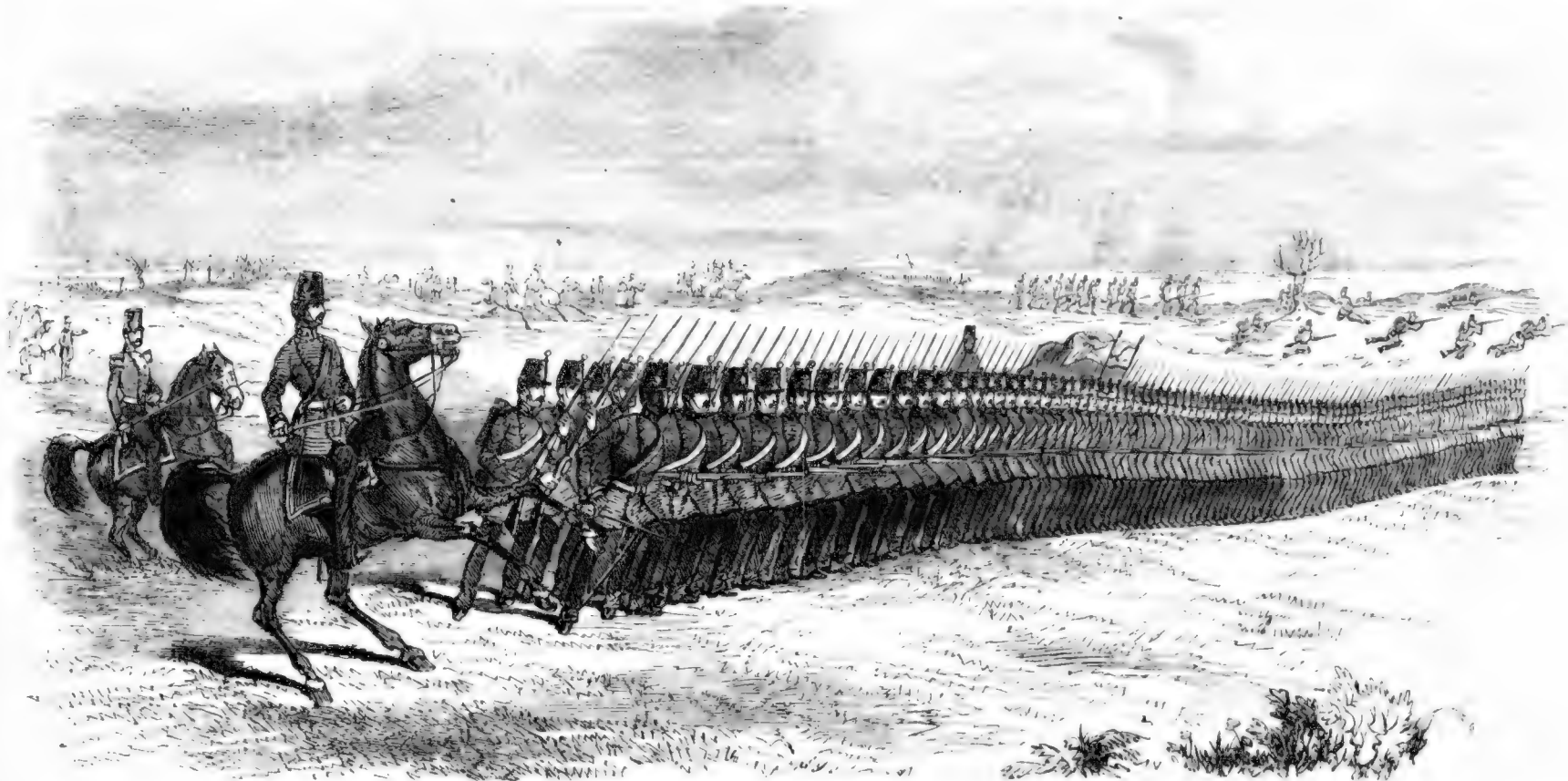


ADVANCE IN DOUBLE COLUMNS OF SUBDIVISIONS FROM THE CENTRE.

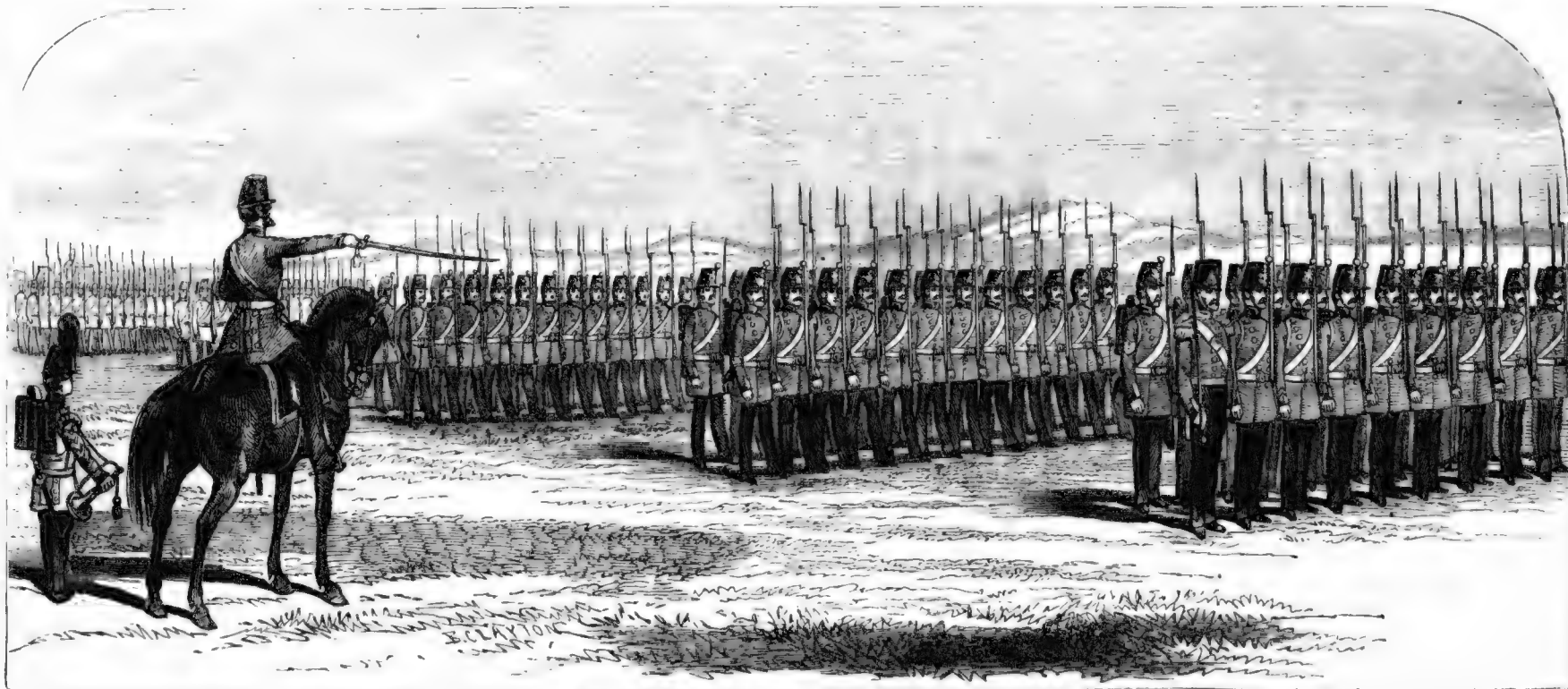




A BATTALION DEPLOYING FROM COLUMN INTO LINE, IN DOUBLE-QUICK TIME.



A BATTALION CHARGING IN LINE SUPPORTED BY SKIRMISHERS.



A BATTALION WHEELED FROM LINE INTO "ECHELON."







money to be paid to Maynooth College. Now, as the bill to be proposed involved a money question, by the rules of the House, it could only be brought in by a committee of the whole House. Mr. Spooner, therefore, moved that "The House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of bringing in a bill to repeal an act." To this, Mr. Black, the Member for Edinburgh, moved an amendment in the shape of an addition, to this effect, "And also to consider all her payments made to other religious bodies in Ireland." The House, therefore, at first divided upon the question, whether Mr. Black's words should be added; and the numbers were, for Mr. Black, 21; against him, 29. The division then took place on the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee, and then came the "tug of war." For Spooner there were 159; against him, 133; majority, 26. Of course, the numbers were announced amidst great cheering by the "Spoonerites." The House then went into committee.

## MR. NEWDEGATE IN THE CHAIR.

But here a difficulty arose which led to no small merriment. Mr. Fitzroy, the "Chairman of Ways and Means," was not in the House, no member of the Government would serve as his substitute, so Mr. Spooner moved that "Mr. Newdegate do take the Chair," and the Hon. Member (a colleague of Mr. Spooner) took the Chair accordingly. But though it is easy to put a Member in the Chair, by so doing you do not teach him his duties, and it so happened that Mr. Newdegate, though an old Member, of these duties was profoundly ignorant. He rose with the resolution in his hands, but what to say, or what to do, he seemed to know no more than a child. The House was now full, and the confusion of the Chairman was a source of great merriment; and it certainly was a ludicrous sight. For some time the Hon. Member stood up and said nothing, looking for all the world like a school-boy who had forgotten his lesson. And when, prompted by the Clerk, he did begin, he blundered, and stammered, and made such mistakes, that it was really at one time questionable whether the Committee would not have to choose another Chairman. However, he muttered something at last; and, as the Members had now exhausted themselves with laughing, it was suffered to pass. And yet the question which he had to put was very plain. It was simply "that leave be given to bring in a Bill for the repeal," &c.; but the worthy Chairman was confounded by the novelty of his position, and the shouts of laughter of course increased his confusion. To this question Mr. Hutchins moved an amendment "that the Chairman report progress." This again tickled the Members, seeing that no progress had been made. As, however, the amendment was quite regular, the Committee divided, when there was a majority of 22 for Spooner. After this the House divided a fourth time, on the question that "leave be given," when there was again a majority, but only of 17. Strangers may wonder how it was that the majority got thus reduced. Perhaps the remark of an Hon. Member as he left the House, may explain. "Well," said he, "I promised my constituents that I would vote against Maynooth, and I have redeemed my pledge, and now I will go home." The fact is, that if it were not that Members have the fear of the hangings before their eyes, Mr. Spooner would get very few votes.

Disraeli, Henley, Walpole, and other Members of the prospective Derbyite Government, which looms "in the future," did not vote at all. Does the reader know why? Because they deem it probable that they may be in office some day, and they know that no Government, which shall venture to repeal the grant, could stand for a single session.

## "NO HOUSE."

On Thursday there was "no House"—that is, at 4 o'clock, the Speaker arose, and having counted the members, and found there were only thirty-eight present—thirty-nine with the Speaker—he announced that the "House was adjourned." And yet on the paper there appeared to be business sufficiently attractive to draw hundreds. Was not Sir Joshua Walsley to bring on his Reform Bill that night, and Mr. Patrick Murray his bill for the abolition of a property qualification? And could not forty men be induced to support or oppose these formidable measures? Well, the truth is, everybody knew that if the House met the time would be entirely thrown away. If we are to have a Reform Bill, Sir Joshua Walsley and Mr. Murray are not the men to propose it, nor is it the night when the Premier and Home Secretary must necessarily be absent (the former on account of Earl Cowper's death, and the latter from illness) the time to bring it on. There were members enough in the lobby "to make the House" twice over, but they would not go in. One more would have made the House. "What great effects from little causes spring." For the want of one more member, the world has probably lost for ever two grand orations. At five minutes past four, several Radical members came rushing up, "fery hot with haste;" but they were too late—the Speaker was off, and nobody was in the House but the Clerk packing up his papers, and the hall which was to have rung with the eloquence of Walsley and Murray was "desolate as the dwellings of Moria."

## OBITUARY.

**DAWSON-DAMER, RIGHT HON. G. L., C.B.**—On the 13th inst., in Wilton Place, aged 67, died the Right Hon. George Lionel Dawson-Damer, many years M.P. for Portlinton and Dorchester. He was uncle and heir-presumptive of the present Earl of Portlinton; being the second son of John Dawson, first Earl, by the Lady Caroline Stuart, daughter of John, third Earl of Jute. He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1788; and married in 1825, Mary Georgiana Emma, second daughter of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, and granddaughter of the first Marquis of Hertford, but was left a widower about eight years since. He entered the army at an early age, and having served in the Waterloo campaign, he attained the rank of Colonel in the army, and was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, in 1816. He assumed the name of Damer in addition to the family name of Dawson, on the death of his aunt, the late Lady Caroline Damer, from whom he inherited the property of Cane Abbey, in Dorsetshire. He held the office of Comptroller of the Household during Sir Robert Peel's administration from 1841 to 1846, when he was also sworn a member of the Privy Council, and represented the family borough of Portlinton, in the Conservative interest, from Dec. 1834 to the dissolution in 1847, when he was elected for Dorchester, for which he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1852. He has left issue an only son, Lionel, now an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and also five daughters, the eldest of whom is Viscountess Ebrington.

**DEANS DUNDAS, C. J. W., ESQ.**—On the 11th inst., at Edinburgh, aged 45, died Charles John Whitley Deans Dundas, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards. He was the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir James W. Deans Dundas, G.C.B., who lately held the chief command of our fleet in the Black Sea, by his first wife, the Hon. Janet Whitley Dundas, only daughter of the late Lord Amesbury. Mr. Dundas sat a member for the Flint boroughs in the liberal interest from 1837 to 1841. He was married to his cousin, Miss Jardine, granddaughter of Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller. From the ancient family of Whitley Aston he would have succeeded to large estates in the county of Flint. His father, the Admiral, was a son of the late James Deans, Esq., M.P., of Calcutta, by a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M.P., and assumed that name on occasion of his first marriage.

**COWPER, EARL.**—On the 15th inst., at Maidstone, aged 49, died the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cowper, sixth Earl Cowper, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and Lord-Lieutenant of Kent. His Lordship had left town early the same morning, in order to attend the County Sessions at Maidstone, and was taken ill with sudden spasms in the region of the heart, of which he died in a few hours. He was the eldest son of the late Earl, by Amelia, daughter of the first, and sister of the second Viscount Melbourne, who, subsequently to her first husband's death, married Viscount Palmerston. He was born in 1806, and succeeded to the Earldom in June 1837. He had previously represented Canterbury in the two last unformed, and also in the first reformed Parliament, but held no seat after the dissolution in December, 1834. During the last two months of his parliamentary life, he had held the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1816, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, on the decease of the Earl of Tlancet. In 1833, the late Earl married Anne Florence, eldest daughter and co-heir of Earl de Grey. His only son, Viscount Londwich, now seventh Earl Cowper, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, and Colonel in the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, attained his majority in June, 1855. The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and President of the Board of Health, is next brother of the deceased nobleman.

**LALOR, P., ESQ.**—On the 10th instant, at Tinnickill, Queen's County, in his 70th year, died Patrick Lalor, Esq., a magistrate for that county, which he represented in the first Reformed Parliament from Dec. 1832 to 1834. He was represented in opposition to the late Lord Congleton, then Sir Henry Parnell, who declined to support a repeal of the Union. He was an active and zealous opponent of the Established Church in Ireland, and a supporter of the ballot and tenant right. The "Tablet" states that he was "the very incarnation of personal and political integrity, always at his post in Parliament, and the able and determined advocate of his country's rights and independence. His public purity," says the same authority, "was unquestioned, and his honesty almost a proverb."

## VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE MILITARY HOSPITALS AT CHATHAM.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, paid another visit, on the 16th, to the sick and wounded convalescents from the Crimea, who are at present stationed at the Military Hospitals at Chatham. Her Majesty first inspected 326 convalescent sick and wounded men from the invalid establishment at St. Mary's, who were removed from that depot to Brompton Hospital for that purpose, as it was not considered expedient for her Majesty to visit St. Mary's. Most of these men have but recently returned from the Crimea, and are now only awaiting their discharge from the service.

One of the cases at Brompton Hospital, which was brought under the notice of her Majesty, and which particularly attracted her attention, was that of Corporal Joseph Canham, of the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, who received no fewer than four wounds during the brief space of time he was engaged on the ramparts of the Redan, on the 8th of September last. The first wound was inflicted by a grape shot, which struck him on the right foot, and while binding up the wound he received a gunshot wound in the chin. Before he had scarcely recovered from the first effects of the shot another ball struck him on the shoulder, completely turning him round, and shortly afterwards a shot carried away part of one of his feet. In this helpless condition he contrived to slide down to the bottom of the works, where he was discovered and taken to the rear.

One other remarkable case at this hospital was pointed out to her Majesty—that of Richard Collin, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was wounded in a very extraordinary manner at the unsuccessful attack upon the Redan. While scrambling up the ladder during the heat of the attack, the English troops were met by a murderous fire from the Russians. Collin had just gained the summit, when he was shot at by a man from above. The ball entered his stomach, passing in a tortuous direction through his body into his thigh, where it still remains embedded.

Perhaps the most extraordinary case is that of Private Thomas Walker, 95th Regiment, who has been in hospital nearly twelve months, during which time he had thirteen pieces of his skull removed by Dr. Barry. He was wounded at Inkermann by the bursting of a shell, which carried away a portion of his skull, laying open the brain, and he was discovered some hours afterwards wandering about in a state of total unconsciousness. His recovery is considered very extraordinary. Her Majesty has seen him on every occasion of her visits, and has sent him a present of £10.

**DEPARTURE OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS FROM LEWES.**—The prisoners of war who have been confined in the Lewes war-prison left that town on the 15th, by special train, for Portsmouth, for embarkation on board the Imperatrice. There was a great demonstration at the station, which was lined with townspeople, to welcome the departure of the prisoners, who were escorted thither by the town band, the members of which voluntarily offered their services on the occasion. The enthusiasm manifested was very great. The men numbered 326, including fifteen officers. Of the men, twenty-five have died since their captivity, but not a single instance of death has occurred amongst the officers. Six men remain in hospital, with two attendants, and under the care of the medical officer. It will be remembered that the principal part of these men were captured at Bomarsund. During their stay in Lewes, the officers have gained the respect and friendship of the inhabitants, and of the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, whilst, with regard to the men, a feeling of commiseration has at all times been manifested towards them.

**PRESENTS TO THE PENITENTIARIES.**—M. Manteuffel, previous to his departure from Paris, is said to have received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Buiol was presented with a desert-service, made at Sevres; whilst Anli Pachia has been presented with a vase of the same manufacture. All the Penitentiaries are reported to have received (or to receive) some souvenir from the Emperor.

**THE DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS' ASSOCIATION.**—A few days since, the annual meeting of this association, which has for its object the "aid and benefit of dressmakers and milliners," was held in Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. Among those present were the Countess of Ellesmere, Countess Grey, Hon. Miss Walgrave, Miss Copple, Countess of Galloway, Lady Georgia Bathurst, Lady Helen Stuart, &c. The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair. From the report of the secretary, it appears that the association has not hitherto received that patronage which it deserves. Its claim on public support may be gathered from the fact, that during the year no fewer than 1,256 young dressmakers and milliners have been registered at the office of the association, free of all expense, and of this number 524 had obtained situations. In a large number of cases of sickness, prompt assistance had been provided through the instrumentality of the medical fund instituted by the association. The provident fund connected with the association continued to afford important aid to those young persons who availed themselves of such a secure and profitable mode of investing their savings; and, in several instances, the money thus accumulated had proved of permanent benefit, by enabling depositors to establish themselves in business.

## THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

THE Crimean Board of Inquiry has continued its sittings day after day, with one or two exceptions, since the date of our last summary of the proceedings. We resume the subject and profess to give only those portions of the evidence which may be expected to interest the public. At one of the sittings Lord Lucan was recalled, and examined in order to explain the points wherein he felt that he had been inadvertently upon in the commissioners' report. In reply to questions from Colonel Tulloch, he said—I considered that I had been inadvertently upon in the passages where the commissioners sought to show, or allowed it to be supposed, that not only Colonel Griffiths himself, but other officers commanding the cavalry, were deterred from doing their duty in consequence of violence on my part. He further said—it is intended to convey the impression that the delay in the putting of the cavalry was partly attributable to what passed between Colonel Griffiths and myself. I am ready to state all that occurred at the meeting between Colonel Griffiths and myself, and I most distinctly deny the statement that that officer was threatened with arrest. If the commissioners attach so much importance to what fell from Colonel Griffiths, it was their business to have had the statement supported by Lord W. Paulet, Colonel Hodge, and by others who, they say, were present, but whom they cannot name; and my great complaint against the commissioners is, that they receive as facts the statement of an officer, when they had an opportunity of examining others as to the truth of his statement.

Lord Lucan, in reply to a question, said that from the 12th December to the 17th January, 405 horses were lost. He attributed it wholly to the commissariat transport duties, and not to the want of shelter.

At a subsequent sitting, Commissary-General Filder was examined. With reference to Lord Lucan's evidence that the cavalry transports between Varna and the Crimea were very badly supplied with forage, he said the deficiency was at least exaggerated, and that the deficiency at the Alma was caused by the impossibility of landing a sufficient quantity of forage for three days in advance, within the time and in the presence of a formidable enemy. Lord Lucan said that the rations of the cavalry horses were reduced by the commissariat without Lord Raglan's knowledge. So far from that, he, Mr. Filder, while at Balaklava on the 9th of October, sent a memorandum to Lord Raglan, stating that there were 1,500,000 lbs. of hay in stack, being equal to 150,000 rations of 10 lbs., 250,000 rations of 6 lbs., or 300,000 rations of 5 lbs. The horses and baggage animals to be then supplied were 7,000, so that the whole of the hay would not exceed twenty days' ration.

Lord Lucan said that Lord Cardigan, who was the best judge as to the foraging of the Light Division, while in Bulgaria, had expressed his full approbation. But he, Lord Lucan, was surprised that Mr. Filder had produced forage returns as to the heavy division, because they were all filled up and receipted before the forage was delivered; and he could prove that those returns were never correct records of the forage actually received by the horses while in Bulgaria. It certainly did appear now that the reduced allowance of rations in the Crimea received the sanction of Lord Raglan, by the memorandum which Mr. Filder had produced, but nevertheless Lord Raglan had told him (Lord Lucan) that Mr. Filder had made the reduction without his consent.

At another sitting, Colonel Tulloch was called and examined by Lord Lucan. The former, in the course of his evidence, said, I saw no French horses under shelter in the Crimea. But the French horses were stallions, and accustomed to standing out of doors. I believe the Russian horses at Inkermann were not under cover, but they required a different mode of treatment from English horses. They could stand the climate better. There was no reflection upon Lord Lucan in the report, and no person was named. It was a question of opinion whether, if canvas was necessary for the shelter of the horses, it should have been supplied to the army from the civil authorities at home, seeing that it might have been obtained at Constantinople. To use trunks for horses in a wet season they should be paved and roofed, and he imagined that there would have been no difficulty in paying them, as there was an abundance of stone there. Some of the regiments did it. He could not say whether stone enough could have been found for 2,000 horses in the plateau, but there was plenty of stone a short distance off. I satisfied myself by the Quartermaster-General's evidence that there was no difficulty as far as I could see, except that of labour, in providing shelter. I certainly considered that there was a certain amount of cavalry available for the construction of shelter.

Lord Lucan then called General Scarlett and Colonel Douglas, both of whom

testified that Lord Lucan did not discourage officers from providing shelter for the horses, and that no one could display more promptitude and anxiety on the subject than Lord Lucan. They also attributed the mortality of the horses to want of food, and not to want of shelter.

During the course of the sitting on Monday last, the number of distressed veterans who availed themselves of their private care was greater than on any previous occasion, and during the day nearly two thousand of the general public were admitted.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, who stated that he was second in command of the Black Sea fleet in 1854, and afterwards succeeded to the chief command in the room of Admiral Dundas, was then examined by Lord Lucan.

In reply to the question whether he had been applied to by a clear canvas to shelter the cavalry, he said—Certainly not, and I never heard of any opinion being expressed in regard to this use of sailcloth, until it was mentioned in this room. I had ample opportunities, too, of knowing if such an opinion had been entertained, for at that critical moment, when the wants of the army were so urgent and their privations so great, I was in the habit of riding through the camp almost every day, accompanied by Captain Drummond, of the Retribution, and the principal object of these visits was, not only to ascertain from Lord Raglan whether he had any request to make, but also to suggest anything that might occur to me in which I thought the resources of the fleet might be useful. When unavoidable circumstances prevented me from going to the camp, Captain Drummond generally went alone; and I certainly could not have had a better counselor, for he is an officer no less distinguished for kindness and active benevolence than for gallantry and ability. Moreover, he had a very large and extensive acquaintance in the camp, and yet we never heard a syllable about ships' sails being applied to the shelter of the troops. In speaking of Captain Drummond, I may say that I have been anxious to ascertain whether his opinions entirely accorded with mine, and here is the answer I have received from him:—"To have put up canvas on the plateau would have been totally useless, even if we had had the means, which we had not; it was consequently never thought of." I am quite certain that if such an idea had ever crossed Lord Raglan's mind, he would have mentioned it, for he spoke to me on all occasions without reserve. I was continually in conversation with him; and it will ever be one of the proudest recollections of my life that, throughout my long and continuous intercourse of sentiments with Lord Raglan on a very important matter, and on various other occasions, he held me out with his entire confidence.

Lord Lucan then asked if an application had been made in the month of November and December, 1854, for canvas to provide shelter for 2,000 cavalry horses, could it have been supplied?

Sir E. Lyons said—I certainly could not have furnished any such quantity of canvas. Lord Raglan knew perfectly well that the fleet had already in it about 4,000 seams and naumies, a very large quantity of guns, and ammunition of every sort. About 50 or 60 carpenters, and as much sailcloth as could possibly be spared, had been already expended. Lord Raglan knew that the ships were lying off an enemy's coast in a very tempestuous sea, and at the worst season of the year, with several wrecks of English transports close to it; and he certainly was not the man to have asked the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet to give sailcloth at such a moment and under such circumstances. There was not at any time 15 sail-of-the-line at Kamiesch, nor in any contiguous bay.

Sir E. Lyons was then asked if he could have spared carpenters in sufficient numbers from the fleet to construct shelter for the whole cavalry? In the course of his reply he said, "No, we had already thirty carpenters attached to the Naval Brigade under Captain Lushington, and there were thirty more at Balaklava, all employed in service connected with the army. Colonel Tulloch seems to be under the impression that we had fifteen sail-of-the-line, whereas we had not quite half that number. He seems also to have looked to the establishment, and to have concluded that the complement of every ship was complete, whereas we had hardly half the complement. It results, therefore, that, as far as the line-of-battle ships are concerned, we had not one-fourth of the number of carpenters which Colonel Tulloch imagines. But then he is also under the impression that we had thirty or forty steam-vessels, whose carpenters, or a portion of them, might have been employed in the service of the army. But those steamers were employed on various duties, such as going backwards and forwards to Constantinople for supplies, blockading a thousand miles of coast, including the coast of Greece, Kertch, the Crimea, the Bosphorus, and the mouth of the Danube; and when those vessels reached the fleet, instead of their being able to spare carpenters for the army, we were compelled to give them carpenters to complete their repairs. It results, therefore, that we had not one man who could by any possibility have been spared for the army from those vessels. Colonel Tulloch, also, as I said before, seemed under the impression that the fifteen sail-of-the-line, of which he spoke, were lying in a snug harbour. Colonel Tulloch was not there, and, of course, he believes it; but he has been misinformed. Now, what was the fact? The vessels were at anchor in forty fathoms of water, within a mile of the rocks, and only just out of gunshot of the batteries of Sebastopol; indeed on one occasion the Royal Albert drove within gunshot. I should observe also that the state of the weather was such as to render it absolutely necessary to prepare for every emergency. In consequence of the tempestuous state of the weather, the boats of the fleet, upon which the supplies of the army were very much dependent, were constantly getting out of repair, and therefore all the carpenters of the fleet were required about. Colonel Tulloch asks what there was to prevent me sending on shore 100 out of my 200 or 300 carpenters. Now, speaking from memory, I believe we never had more than fifty or sixty carpenters available. It must be remembered, too, that I had the supplies of my own fleet to think of. The fleet experienced very great difficulties as regards its resources, and the only reason why this was never publicly known was because these difficulties were overcome. The spare sail could not have been, with prudence, handed over to Lord Lucan for shelter to the horses. As to carpenters, they were so badly off for them in the fleet that he was obliged to write to the Admiralty, stating that Admiral Grey in the Bosphorus, and Admiral Boxer, were both constantly applying for carpenters, and that there were not enough to keep the ships' boats in repair. In reply, the Admiralty said they thought this application for more carpenters a very reasonable one; they were surprised, indeed, that so much had been done with the means at the disposal of the fleet; but they could not possibly send any more, for there were none to be got. Instead of being able to procure carpenters from Constantinople, Admiral Grey was obliged to send to Malta, and offer very tempting wages to the Maltese to come and perform the indispensable duties of the fleet in the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. Not one carpenter was to be had from Constantinople.

**General Berkeley.** You have mentioned that you were constantly in the habit of riding through the camp and lines. Did it strike you that any want of promptitude or ingenuity existed in not having the cavalry horses more under shelter?—Certainly not. I saw a great many officers occupied in sheltering their horses—the horses of their regiments as well as their own—in a way which appeared to me most efficacious; namely, by throwing up an embankment to a certain height to protect the horses from the piercing winds. Sir George Brown's horses never had any other covering from first to last, although they were often dug out of the snow. I believe Colonel Wood, of the Royal Artillery, who saved all or most of his horses, did exactly the same; and I perfectly remember that Lord Raglan expressed to Colonel Wood, in my presence, his great satisfaction at the way in which he had sheltered these horses. Perhaps the most direct answer to the question is, that everybody appeared to me to be hard at work and doing his best in this way.

In a subsequent statement which Admiral Lyons volunteered to make for the information of the Board, he said Lord Raglan, in his despatch describing the operation of landing the troops, was pleased to say that the conduct of the navy was beyond all praise; and I am quite sure there is not a survivor of that army who can forget, or who does not really admit, the assistance rendered by the navy. They will recollect that the seamen were up to their waists in water the whole day, in order that the troops and their ammunition might be landed dry; and I feel now, as I felt at the time, that the spontaneous cheer which was given on that occasion, when the soldiers marched from the beach, and when the sailors returned to their ships, was an earnest of that harmony, good understanding, and mutual good-will which has happily been maintained ever since. Still less can the army forget, and, indeed, it always acknowledges, the assistance derived from the navy after the battle of the Alma, when the sick and wounded were carried down to the beach, a distance of four miles, by the seamen of the fleet. There was a scorching sun; cholera was very rife; indeed, the fleet was still smarting under the visitation of that disease; and it was under these circumstances that the sick and wounded soldiers were carried down in cots and hammocks upon the seamen's shoulders. No one who witnessed, as I did, the gratitude of those poor fellows when carefully lifted into the boats, could doubt that at that moment was excited a holy and kindly feeling between the two professions which cannot fail to bring forth good fruits. Some of those men died in the boats, more died on the passage to Constantinople, and yet more died in the hospitals of that place; but it is not unreasonable to hope that, through the blessing of God, some may have returned to their homes and families; and these will hand down to posterity the recollection of the treatment which the army met with from the navy. I would add that I seldom pass a day in London without meeting some officer who reminds me of the invaluable services rendered by Lieutenant Goss, of the navy, in superintending the embarkation of many thousands of sick and wounded at Balaklava. In like manner, too, I am continually reminded of the invaluable assistance rendered by Lieutenant Hawkins at a most critical moment, in forwarding ammunition to the front, under difficulties which an ordinary man would have deemed insurmountable.

Major Conolly, called and examined by Lord Lucan, stated that he had acted as brigade-major of the Heavy Cavalry Division in the Crimea. He was ready to prove that, so far as regarded the Heavy Brigade, the returns given in the appendix to the report of the number of men and horses employed in conveying sick and commissariat stores to the front, signed by Colonel Hodge, were totally incorrect. To show the anxiety of Lord Lucan to do what he could to protect the horses, witness read one of his Lordship's divisional orders, dated the 1st of January, in which he reminded the officers that there never was a time when they should pay more strict attention to their stable duties and to the management and care of their troop horses, and impressed upon them the necessity of constant vigilance and zeal.

Some additional evidence was then given, and the Board adjourned till Friday.

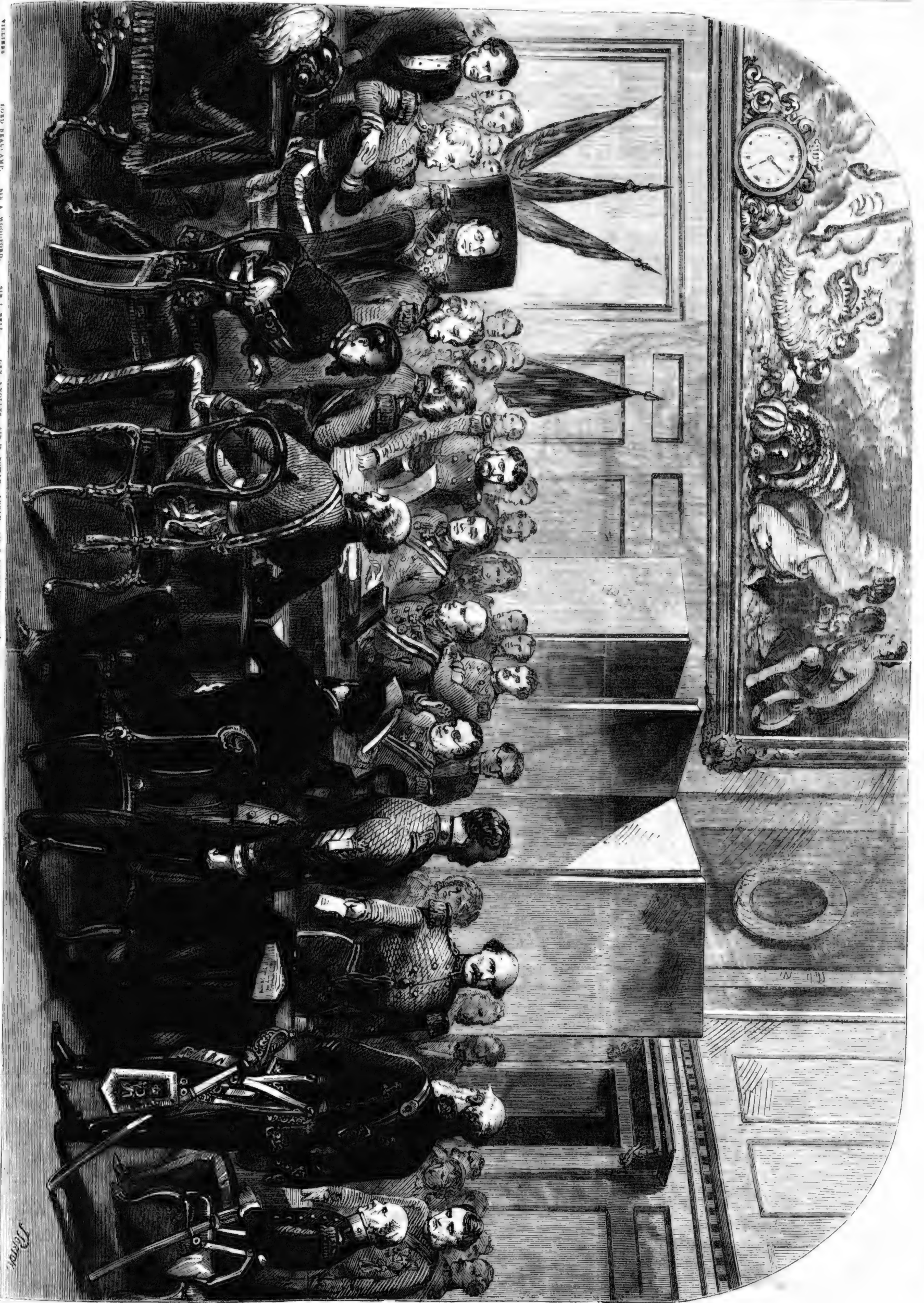




THE QUEEN AT THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

VILLIERS.  
LORD BEACONSLIFF.  
SIR A. WOODWARD.  
SIR J. BELL.  
GEN. ANGLIS.  
SIR W. ROWAN.  
LUCAN.  
SIR G. BELLER.  
LORD'S HOUSE.  
THE CRIMEAN BOARD OF INQUIRY—EXAMINATION OF GENERAL BEATSON.





VILLIERS

HON. BEAUFORT

SIR A. WOODFORD

SIR J. BELL

GEN. KNOLLYS

SIR W. ROWAN

LEICESTER

SIR G. HERBERT

LEICESTER'S LEGAL ADVISER

GEN. PEARL

COL. TILLOTSON

GEN. BRAYSON

AIRY

FLUDE

THE CRIMEAN BOARD OF INQUIRY—EXAMINATION OF GENERAL BEATSON.



## Literature.

*The Life of Henry Fielding.* By FREDERICK LAWRENCE. London: Hall, Virtue, and Co.

HARRY FIELDING—gentleman, scholar, rake—dramatist, novelist, and journalist by turns—is there any character in the whole range of English literature more intensely interesting to literary men than Henry Fielding? Many of his contemporaries were much above, and others as much below, the ordinary social status which writers of a similar class now occupy. But Fielding exactly hits the mean, exactly corresponds to that numerous race, who, originally destined to professional life, have, from a variety of circumstances, found the best return for a liberal education in literature: who, without being larks, still live by their pens; who, without aiming at fashion, are still gentlemen; and who, wonderful to say, are nearly as much at home in the drawing-room as the tavern.

Fielding's is the story of many a man of letters. His father, General Fielding, of the family of Lord Denbigh, a genial and hospitable man, and distinguished in Marlborough's wars, unfortunately lived beyond his means; and after Harry had gone through the classics at Eton, where he capped verses with Lyttelton, and studied law some couple of years at Leyden, the General became unable to support him, and seems to have left him pretty well to shift for himself. This is a period of our hero's life about which we would gladly hear more. On his return to England, in the year 1727, he had as yet been guilty of no extravagance or dissipation which could alienate his friends. Why should not his connections have exerted themselves to advance him in some line of life less precarious than letters? The General, it is true, had agreed to make him an allowance of £200 a year; but the son seems to have found out instantly that the promise was never to be kept. We must presume, then, that a mingled feeling of pride, the confidence of a tyro in his own resources, and a love of town pleasures, conspired to prevent his making such applications to his powerful friends as might have robbed himself of his greatest miseries, and England of her greatest novelist.

Fielding commenced his literary career as a dramatist in 1727, and during the next eight years produced fifteen pieces, including burlesques. As dramatic efforts, none of these rank very high; and it has been considered a fit subject for speculation why so great a master of character should have failed in comedy. To us it seems that it was from no lack of dramatic power, and certainly no lack of wit, but because Fielding's talent was eminently discursive, and that he could not acquire that short, sharp, and rapid style, which is indispensable on the stage. He was rather a harder hitter than a quick one; and his satire consists more in description than impersonation. Neither Parson Adams nor Partridge would, we think, have been a success upon the boards.

In the year 1735, an entirely new scene opened upon him. He married a Miss Cradock, of Salisbury, with a fortune of £1,500, and at the same time came into a small property in Dorsetshire. This was the critical moment of his career; it was just possible that he might settle down as an ordinary country gentleman, and play the part of Squire Western himself, instead of writing it. Such was not his doom. In less than three years, according to Murphy, or, as Mr. Lawrence seems to think, in less than one, every farthing was spent; and, accompanied by his pretty and all-admiring wife, he again came to town, to fall back on his dramatic connections.

Mr. Lawrence has taken this opportunity of giving us an interesting sketch of the poorer class of authors in those days. The subject has become rather hackneyed of late; but we think the subjoined extract may perhaps contain some matter that is new to our readers:—

"Samuel Boyse—the writer of the poem on the Deity—was, during this latter year of 1740, the victim of the most abject poverty. Without clothes to wear abroad, he spent the whole of his time in bed, huddled up in some old blanket—for sheets he had none—through which there was a hole for the passage of his arm when he wrote for the purpose of procuring a daily meal. Imagination cannot picture any sight more miserable than this poor shivering wretch, in his desolate garret, pursuing under such circumstances his literary labours. That those labours were but ill-requited is tolerably evident, not only from his extreme poverty, but also from the character of his employers. Cave, the proprietor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' was one of these. He was in the habit of purchasing Boyse's poetry, and paying for it by the hundred lines; but after a time, taking advantage of the author's poverty, he insisted on making this 'the long hundred;' and so got his ten or twenty lines in. That grave misconduct, however, as well as the nigardliness of his patrons, contributed to the poet's calamity, may be well conceived. For the sensual enjoyment of the hour he submitted to days of misery; and though common prudence might not have insured him a competence, he would have preserved him from some of the worst ills of poverty. Whatever he possessed soon found its way into the hands of the moneybroker—books, clothes—everything went the same way, and when redeemed by his friends, they were soon pawned again. Dr. Johnson, a genuine Samaritan in his way, collected on one occasion a considerable sum to release Boyse's clothes, in order that he might rise from his uncomfortable couch; but in two days the clothes were pawned again. 'The sum was collected,' the Doctor afterwards said, 'in sixpences, at a time when to me sixpence was a serious consideration.'

"What hope was there in such an age for such a man as this? No art could lure him within the pale of comfort and civilisation; misery could not reform, experience could not instruct him. Yet Boyse had been carefully nurtured and educated, and possessed at one time troops of generous and sympathising friends. He was the son of an English dissenting minister, residing in Dublin, where he received his early education. At eighteen the youth was sent to Glasgow, and here he committed his first worldly mistake by an early and imprudent marriage. His poetical abilities afterwards procured patrons, who one by one became disgusted with his imprudence, or alienated by his arrogance. At length he found himself in London—an author-of-all-work in the days of Savage, Johnson, Amherst, and Keit. The privations he endured, in common with other members of his craft, have been before sketched. Poverty and dependence became, as years rolled on, his normal condition. It was not a strange thing for him to fast for days together. In July, 1742, he addressed to Cave a letter from a sponging-house, in which, piteously imploring a pecuniary advance, he said, 'I am every moment threatened to be turned out here, because I have not money to pay for my bed two nights past, which is usually paid beforehand; and I am loath to go into the Compter till I see if my affair can possibly be made up. I hope, therefore, you will have the humanity to send me half-a-guinea for support, till I can finish your papers in my hands. . . . I humbly entreat your answer, having not tasted anything since Tuesday evening I came here; and my coat will be taken off my back for the charge of the bed, so that I must go into prison naked, which is too shocking for me to think of.'

"This appeal, it is satisfactory to find, was responded to by Cave, who forwarded half-a-guinea to his distressed journeyman.

"On his release from prison, Boyse subsisted partly by obtaining subscriptions for works he never intended to write—a favourite plan with the unscrupulous denizens of Grub Street at that time—and partly by soliciting charity through his wife, on the plea that he was sick or dying. He was afterwards engaged by Mr. Henry, of Reading, upon some historical composition, and—improved by country air and a quiet life—he is said to have become 'more decent in his dress and behaviour.' He died in great indigence, however, at a lodging in Shoe Lane, and was buried at the parish cost.

"Boyse was not the only labourer in the literary vineyard, at this epoch, whose life was clouded by misfortune and closed in penury. Of Savage it is unnecessary here to speak; but two other literary outcasts may be mentioned, who endured more than an ordinary share of the calamities of authorship. One of them was Amherst, for many years editor of that powerful opposition print, 'The Craftsman,' whose fate was only in one degree less miserable than that of Boyse. 'Poor Amherst,' says Ralph, in the pamphlet already quoted, 'after having been the drudge of his party for the best part of twenty years together, was as much forgot in the famous Compromise of 1742, as if he had never been born! And when he died of what is called a broken heart, which happened within a few months afterwards, he became indebted to the charity of his very bookseller for a grave—a grave not to be traced now; because then no otherwise distinguished than by the freshness of the turf, borrowed from the next common to cover it.' Of Richard Rolt, another literary drudge of this age, it is sufficient to say, that on the publication of Akenside's 'Pleasures of Imagination' (in 1744), he went over to Ireland, and boldly reprinted it as his own work, putting his name upon the title-page: a piece of unblushing effrontery unequalled in the annals of literature."

In 1740, Fielding was called to the bar, but never seems to have made much of it. But two years afterwards, a work issued from the press, which proved that the struggling author had at length discovered the true bent of his genius, and the way to fame and fortune.

On the 5th of February, 1742, "Joseph Andrews" was published by Andrew Millar, who gave Fielding £200 for the manuscript. The bargain was struck over a bottle of port at a tavern, and the sum seems to have been about ten times as much as the author anticipated. Just one year afterwards was brought out the last comedy which Fielding ever

wrote, entitled "The Wedding Day," and which, though most of the leading actors were in it, was an unqualified failure. The author's profits were only £50. Fielding having now found out, though late, that the stage was not his vocation, betook him to the more profitable occupation of journalism, and, as editor of the two ministerial papers, "The True Patriot" and "The Jacobites' Journal," he rendered good service to the Whigs, and reaped considerable profit for himself. Fielding had begun life so young that he was now only in his 42nd year, but he had gone so fast that he was much nearer the end of it than many a man of fifty. He was in confirmed ill health, and began to look out for some more regular and permanent mode of subsistence than he had hitherto enjoyed. His old friend and school-fellow, Lyttelton, was not wanting on this occasion, and through his influence, Fielding was appointed, in 1748, a magistrate for Middlesex—an office then of less dignity and less emolument than at present, but one that must still have been very welcome to Fielding. In the following year he published "Tom Jones," for which he received £500, and two years afterwards "Amelia," for which he received £1,000. During the year 1752, Fielding found time to bring out the "Covent Garden Journal," afterwards continued as the "Gray's Inn Journal," by Arthur Murphy. This periodical was of a literary rather than a political character, and is distinguished by all that broad humour and virulent personality for which the journalism of the time was famous. But his infirmities were now increasing upon him so rapidly, that he became unequal to the performance of his magisterial duties, and having vainly tried various English waters, and other proposed remedies, he resolved to make a last experiment of a total change of air, to which end he set out for Lisbon in the month of June, 1754. His journal, kept during the voyage, is a marvellous proof of what unlagging animal spirits he must have possessed. It is almost impossible to believe that a man suffering as he was then suffering could have penned it. Unfortunately, his voyage had been deferred too long; nothing now could mitigate the violence of his disease, and he expired at Lisbon on the 8th of October, 1754, in the 48th year of his age.

Of Fielding's merits as a novelist there is little left for us to say. He is one whom the great critics of England have delighted to honour. His characters are formed on the design of showing that the line of demarcation between virtue and vice, though strong and undeviating, is often difficult of discovery—that it runs, as it were, underground, and that it can seldom be detected by the study of externals only. Among those whose eulogiums are quoted in the present work are Murphy, Scott, Lord Almondo, and Coleridge. The author, however, is mistaken in supposing that Coleridge's critique upon "Tom Jones" is not entire. The whole passage is to be found in his notes upon "Shakespeare," and had Mr. Lawrence been a little less eager to display his own research, and a little more careful to read what other people have written, he would not have committed this blunder.

We cannot, on the whole, regard his book as a very happy performance. He has told us nothing that is new; he has put into it much that we don't want, and left out much that we do. Every other page is heavily laden with moral reflections, which might have become Richardson's testable, but would, we are certain, have driven his hero to the nearest tavern. There is no criticism that is worth specifying, and the chief merit of the work is an honest and painstaking accuracy, which we are ready to applaud to the utmost, but cannot accept in lieu of all the higher qualities which biography demands. Sooth to say, Mr. Lawrence handles his subject as if he was afraid of it; we doubt if he has any sympathetic appreciation of the man he has undertaken to portray, and cannot help fancying he has been led to write his life more because it has lately become rather a fashionable topic than because he had any special vocation to the work. The consequence is, that he has entirely failed to present us with a portrait. We have before us the features, but they have no expression. It may do very well for an album, but it is worthless for a gallery. There is one passage especially in which we know not which to condemn most—the maladroitness which leaves out the point of the anecdote, or the dereliction of a biographer's duty, in attempting to mislead the public. The anecdote is as follows:—

"One very unflattering picture, indeed, of the justice's ménage in Bow Street, has been transmitted to posterity; but it is a sketch from so unscrupulous a hand, that little reliance can be placed on its accuracy. In one of his letters to George Montague (dated May 18th, 1749), Horace Walpole introduces, with characteristic flippancy and malevolence, the following 'humiliating' anecdote (as Sir W. Scott calls it) of our great novelist. After relating a scene of low life in Holborn, he says:—'Rightly gave me as strong a picture of nature. He and Peter Bathurst, 't'other night, carried a servant of the latter's, who had attempted to shoot him, before Fielding, who, to all his other avocations, has, by the grace of Mr. Lyttelton, added that of Middlesex justice. He sent them word he was at supper; they must come next morning. They did not understand that freedom, and ran up, and found him banqueting with a blind man and three Irishmen, on some cold mutton and a bone of ham, both in one dish, and the dirtiest cloth I ever saw. He never stirred, or asked them to sit. Rightly, who had seen him come so often to beg a guinea of Sir Charles Williams, and Bathurst—at whose father's he had lived for virtuous—understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs; on which he civilised.'"

What would be the objection to a blind man? or to three Irishmen? asks Mr. Lawrence, with the utmost simplicity. But we cannot suppose he is ignorant of the real version of this story which is to be met with in a hundred places. The three Irishmen and the blind man were not the Justice's only companions on this occasion. Another person was also present; and if Mr. Lawrence did not think proper to pronounce her designation to ears polite, he had better have left out the story altogether. He is generally correct in matters of fact, and we are the less inclined, therefore, to attribute this to inadvertence.

Fielding himself was a hearty, rollicking, pleasure-loving gentleman, who never wholly lost the effects of the seven years' Bohemianism, as it is the fashion to call it, which he spent on his return from Leyden. For many years he had dodged about from garret to garret, and from tavern to tavern, with a bottle before him, and a bailiff behind him; till, like an old campaigner, he had begun to care for little beyond the enjoyment of present safety, and to think it ridiculous not to spend money which might so soon be taken from him. Regular soldiers of fortune were these wild gentlemen of a past age. Their work was good, but their relaxations were dreadful. It is, of course, very easy to draw fancy sketches—to paint Oliver without his scars, or Fielding without his mistress. But we fancy the world has had enough of this sort of thing, and would rather see its heroes as they were. That Fielding should have passed through that hideous furnace of dissipation with so little moral injury, argues immense original goodness. Nothing could destroy his child-like affectionateness, and we can say of Fielding, what we can say of very few, that 'mid all the excitement of drinking bouts, green-rooms, and the like, he preserved unimpaired his relish for domestic life, and his enjoyment of virtuous love; that profusion never made him dishonest, nor debauchery selfish; that after a life of neediness, he still refused to take money of which his conscience disapproved; and after a life of self-indulgence, sacrificed both his health and his comfort to the public good. But the lesson is marred if we disguise his failings; that lesson is, that a man may sink very low, without being wholly lost, and he who emerges from the mire, with some of the stains still upon him, deserves our sympathy and admiration even if they never be effaced.

*The King of Root Valley and his Curious Daughter.* A Fairy Tale. By R. REINICH. With Eight Illustrations by J. Von Oer and R. Reinich. London: Chapman and Hall.

It is a most difficult thing to invent a new fairy tale really deserving the name. Numerous writers of eminence have attempted it, but, with the exception of "Undine," the exquisite "Bouillon de la Comtesse Bertie" of Alexander Dumas, and a few by Hans Christian Andersen, we can call to mind no successful experiment in that direction since the days of the Countess d'Aulnoy. Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring" is a mere burlesque. Dickens's Christmas books are social stories, the supernatural agency employed being their least important or successful feature. The marvellous collection of the Brothers Grimm consists entirely of old traditions, reported, in many cases, almost verbatim from the oral narration of the German peasantry.

The fact is, it requires a more naïve and unsophisticated condition of mind than that of the modern literary man to write those marvellous little histories that were the delight and wonder of our childhood, and which we

regret to see are becoming almost entirely supplanted by didactic productions of the Cradford school, whose first principle is that "you must wonder." The "Arabian Nights" were composed from the traditions of centuries, by, and for, people who believed implicitly in their possibility. "Pass in Boots" (in our opinion the best fairy tale ever written) was written by a simple-minded hard-working architect in his leisure moments, quite as much for his own amusement as for that of his children, with splendid disregard of "purpose," and the profoundest contempt for criticism.

Now-a-days, when a supernatural story is attempted, it must be spun and transfixed to earth with a "moral" like a butterfly with a pin through it. Every wonder must have a moral signification; and the poor little readers—instead of allowing their young imaginations to revel and acquire strength in the wholesome atmosphere of the marvellous—are expected to draw philosophical conclusions like pedants and schoolmen!

The Germans, though unquestionably the largest and ablest producers of children's books in our time, carry this vice to an excess. The book before us is one of the worst specimens of the evil we have met with. The story is very ingeniously constructed and well written (admirably translated as we should observe); but it is so harassed and beleaguered by mythical types and subtle undermeanings, that it would seem to be written rather for a circle of meercahaum pipes, beards, and spectacles, than for our frocks and trousers.

We will not attempt an analysis of the plot of the "King of Root Valley." As we have already implied, it is ingeniously constructed and well carried out. To those who believe a fairy tale should attempt the work of a moral and philosophical treatise, we can recommend the work. The moral inculcated, by means of a most elaborate allegory, is the highly respectable and conservative one of contentment. That its study will induce a contented state of mind in youthful readers, we strongly question.

The typographical and artistic arrangements of the volume are excellent. The illustrations, by the author, and J. Von Oer, are of a very high order. As a table book, the work is more fitted for the drawing-room than the nursery; its literary merits being too feeble for the former and too abstruse for the latter.

*Headaches.* By HENRY G. WRIGHT, M.D. London: John Churchill.

DR. WRIGHT has written a book on Headaches, destined to a popularity equal to that of Erasmus Wilson on the Skin; indeed, Dr. Wright's subject has a wider application than that of Mr. Wilson. Headaches are at once the commonest and least regarded of man's ailments. Dr. Wright would have the world see in them so many caution-signals put out by the human engine. The stomach communicates with the head, as the guard corresponds with the driver of the locomotive. We are earnestly exhorted to take heed of the signals—to be cautious in time. The old familiar remedies will, on reading the Doctor, be thrown aside with contempt, in lieu of the scientific recipes appended to his volume. After a repudiation of the work, and after recoveries from a few headaches, the reader will retain sufficient caution and sufficient knowledge to enable him to watch the symptoms of a headache, and to know whether these symptoms require medical attendance or not. This is the exact point at which a popular medical book should leave the non-scientific student.

Dr. Wright has logically classed headaches, and we are appalled as we glance down his synopsis at the long list, all of which we may possibly suffer. There are, first of all, the headaches of childhood and youth—more significant than those of the adult, and, therefore, to be more closely watched. Then there are the headaches of adult life; but these are so various, that a logical array becomes necessary. The Doctor must have been tempted to call in M. Panizzi, of the British Museum, to divide and subdivide them. First, there are the headaches dependent on the circulating system, including the occasional and persistent plethoric headaches and the congestive headaches. Having recovered from these, we come to the headaches dependent on the digestive organs. In this series we light upon the morrow-morning's headache—a very frequent one, and one to which ingenious youth and sagacious age apply the refreshing properties of matutinal soda water. But, says Dr. Wright, "The headache that comes after a debauch is greatly relieved by a full dose of the acetate of ammonia, combined with an aromatic and tonic." Moreover, the Doctor places the to-morrow morning's medicine at the head of his prescriptions; and this fact is, we are pained to think, sufficient to send many young gentlemen of the present time to the Doctor's publisher. Acetate of ammonia, an aromatic, and a tonic, will give relief on the morrow. If we have any readers who ever, by the most extraordinary chance in the world (and such things always come to pass by some shameful combinations of the Destinies, to overthrow the natural strength of our virtue), happen to experience the annoyances of a morrow morning, let them make a note of Dr. Wright's cure. We have written more than enough to send the dyspeptic, the bilious, and the plethoric, to this wise and logical little volume.

## SHORT NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

AUDUBON, THE NATURALIST, IN THE NEW WORLD, by Mrs. Horace St. John.—The family of St. John—we allude to the less distinguished branch of it, and not to that line from whence sprung Queen Anne's Secretary of State and Pope's free-thinking friend—has furnished some half-dozen names to the ranks of *littérateurs* of the present day. The public could well spare half of these. The St. Johns, however, are of a different opinion, as by certain feminine additions, they threaten to double the number. We much regret that we cannot compliment the particular Mrs. St. John, whose volume is now before us. She appears to be a lady with a strong partiality for fine writing, who conceives that every substantive deserves at least a couple of adjectives, and that wherever the latter fall short, an adverb should be duly marshalled forward. We will give the reader an example:—

"We have treasured reminiscences and brightening glimpses of returning dearly cherished joys, glittering like sparingly scattered gems over the restless and often troubled current of his way."—P. 11.

For a further specimen of the author's fondness for fine writing, let the reader take the following:—

"For him Nature breathed an irresistibly persuasive language, and allured, as with a magic charm, the loving soul of her disciple-favoured inhabitant, he thought of retreat, where surely she must have lingered to scatter her costliest treasures, and display her most winning graces. Gratitude for such a birthday added fresh zeal to the warmth of his love. Recognising, moreover, divinity in the impress of beauty on the earth, this love was elevated into worship of the great Spirit of Truth and Light, which brooded over the troubled waters, and a still ordains the invariable harmony of the Universe."—P. 8.

We must confess to a want of admiration for these splendid sentences. We prefer that simpler language which Audubon himself makes use of when narrating his own adventures, and of which we have one or two interesting examples quoted in the present volume, just, for all the world, as if to show us how far better the man himself could tell the story of his life than his biographer is capable of doing.

Hepworth Dixon's *LIFE OF ROBERT BLAKE, ADMIRAL AND GENERAL AT SEA*, is a book worthy of being issued in a popular form after making its reputation in an expensive one. In this careful biography, Mr. Dixon brought to light heaps of new facts. He was enabled to show Blake in a far more favourable light than his countrymen had been accustomed to regard him in. The story is told in a rapid, earnest manner; the style is picturesque and often eloquent; and this edition, we learn, has had the advantage of Lord Dundonald's revision, so far as the professional portions of the narrative are concerned. Blake, it appears, was the first sailor who laid his ships against stone batteries, and pounded them to fragments, like so much pie-crust. We commend the perusal of this life of Blake to the Dundases of Black Sea and Baltic notoriety.

Gerstacker's *PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI*, is exciting reading—full of action, full of surprises. Here we have a genuine American novel, with the advantage of there being none of Cooper's Indians in it, and not a line of Yankee small wit, nor a single phrase of New England namby-pambyism. It has been well translated from the German original, and is appro-

\* Longman and Co. † Chapman and Hall. ‡ Routledge and Co.



bound in a cover of striking design, and of the true pirate colours

What I have done to promote it.

Mr. Turner, who, prior to the war breaking out, had been years resident in Russia, and the greater part of the time in the Emperor Nicholas. His book, if such an honour I with such a title, is an amusing

He was easily received, and easily shaken. Then wrote a book in a pro-Russian spirit. This I have done, and we are happy to find it proved successful. He followed on to London and in the province, respectively, the nobles and the Imperial family, the London, delivered for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund; the provincial hope put money in Mr. Turner's own pocket. Mr. T. was excessive vanity. The way in which he paraded the most common-places, paragraphs relating to the rate provincial newspapers, is really ludicrous. He was John Russell and to the Earl of Aberdeen are the most interesting passages in the book. He thus describes the first of these interviews:—

On the day appointed, 'The friend to Russia,' as I was called, I took myself to his Lordship's house. I had not easily got that interview. Lord John had been when I entered—desired me to take a seat, which I did—and then, seating himself, he took up a newspaper, raised it as far as his chin, and requested me in a rather blunt and cool manner, to inform him of the subject of my visit. That newspaper showed me very clearly what was passing in John's mind, and I saw that if I ought in my life to be so much as to see his Lordship, that threatening paper would have risen and risen by inches, until the nose, cheeks, and at last the very eyes of the statesman would have been hidden from me. This would have been a very unpleasant

It would be better pleased with a critical moment for a poor individual, already as it was, but somehow I felt, Princess, that an honest heart need not fear to tell its tale boldly and undisguisedly, and I did so with mine. Lord John listened calmly, and even kindly—the newspaper did not rise, but gradually descended lower and lower, and in a few minutes it had left the head of the table and was lying on the table. Thank I myself, I thought, the victory is won—and a victory it was over the most powerful and premeditated prejudice, which had evidently been promulgated by a known statesman and diplomatist. I felt that I had done this little incident as it deserved.

He came more unreserved and open than I had expected. He was from the Emperor another year and a half, and I had not leave of absence. The storm was blowing over in the meantime, and his Lordship evidently showed that at that period he did not believe that the war was over. I took his Lordship's advice, and wrote a letter to the Emperor, and I received a reply to my letter, informing me that the Grand Duke Constantine had communicated to the Emperor the wish I had expressed. It was not incompatible with the laws of the Russian service, his Imperial Majesty could not possibly grant it.

Bechstein's HANDBOOK OF CAGE BIRDS, edited by H. G. Adams, is a recently got up brochure on a popular subject. It contains all the usual directions for breeding, rearing, training, and feeding the singing members of the feathered tribe. If the reader has a morning song-bird, we advise him to study this comprehensive handbook, and we doubt not if he follows the hints it inculcates, his little favourite will soon give forth his wonted flow of melody.

Dehew's FLOWER GARDEN, is a sensible, well-written, and more novel about it than one would anticipate from a handbook. Although other books have been freely made use of by him, he has knitted his materials together with skill and discretion, and has propounded some sensible views of his own, so that altogether there is a practical character about the volume that is a safe recommendation to those uninitiated in the subject of which it treats.

OLD TIMES, by William Wills, is an Irish novel, of which the first number, produced in the style of Dickens's series, comes before us with a fair amount of promise. The author daps himself an Irish artist, but he handles the pen far better than the pencil, if we may judge by the illustrations with which Part I. is disfigured. There is freshness, character, liveliness, delicacy of sentiment, and humour, scattered about his written pages, which his designs must certainly lack.

#### JOTTINGS FROM MY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

A RIGMAROLE letter this morning in the "Times," from its Paris correspondent, on Prussia and its politics, full of exaggeration and misstatements. The ex-patriot of the Spanish Legion, who "does" the Paris correspondence of the leading journal, should, when he leaves his own heat, confine himself to Spain, about which he knows something, and not meddle with Prussia, about which he knows nothing. Mr. Mengler gravely quotes and endorses a private letter from Berlin, in which the origin of the King of Prussia's friendship for the Chevalier Bunsen (here designated as "M. de B.") is disgracefully distorted. According to this "person, who professes to be well acquainted with the Court of Berlin," the present King of Prussia, when Prince Royal, on occasion of paying a visit to Rome, was disgusted with Niebuhr, the celebrated historian, then Prussian envoy at the Papal Court, because, during their perambulations of the Eternal City, Niebuhr flatly contradicted his Royal Highness's archaeological theories. Upon this, we are told, the Prince Royal sought out "M. de B." as a more pliant and courtier-like creature; so that Bunsen owed his elevation to the shrewdest sycophancy. Now, all this is flagrantly false, and the cause of the first patronage bestowed by the present King of Prussia upon Bunsen is honourable to both, and showed the very reverse of sycophancy on the part of Bunsen. The latter, at the time of the King of Prussia's visit to Rome, was a raw and obscure young student, whom, on account of his enormous learning, Niebuhr had taken by the hand, and employed as a sort of secretary. At one of Niebuhr's parties, the King made a statement on some matter of historical fact, and to the surprise of the company, contrary to all etiquette, was immediately and flatly contradicted by the humble Bunsen. Authorities were consulted, and it was proved that Bunsen was in the right. The King was pleased by his frankness and fearlessness, made inquiries into his character and antecedents, kept his eye upon him, and gradually promoted him, until, at last, he was Prussian Minister of Education, and Prussian Ambassador at London. So much for the accuracy of the "person" whom the Paris correspondent of the "Times" quotes as an authority on matters Prussian!

In the afternoon to Chelsea Hospital, to hear what was going on at the Crimean Board of Enquiry. Tattered French flags, and a large Russian one, hanging about the hall where the inquiry is conducted: the accommodation for the public very bad, no seats, no ventilation, and a good deal of grumbling that the fair friends of Lord Lucan and Co. should be so comfortably accommodated as to be able to do crochet work, while poor we had to shift from leg to leg. Found Lord Lucan, with his fiery eye, cross examining Colonel Tulloch, rather too punctilious a man for the business of Commissioner. Much surprised at the answer given by the Colonel when asked why he and Sir John McNeill had not examined Lord Raglan. "It did not," said the Colonel, "become persons in my rank to put any questions to his Lordship." As if the Queen's Commission, under her sign manual, ought not to have overcome such paltry considerations. Fancy the Sebastopol Committee to have declined, on similar grounds, to examine to Duke of Cambridge. *Mem.*—Ryan, the patter of the celebrated question on all the walls of London, "Was Lord Cardigan a hero at Balaklava?" (and which he answers in the negative) is at work upon a history of the London Press, which

will make an immense sensation, as Ryan intends to be very frank, and knows the "ins" and "outs" of his mysterious subject.

Went at 7 P.M. to the "Chryse Walk, Chelsea, a tavern to which Steele has invited a *Teller*, and as I smoked my cigar, looking on the *Peasants*, a few yards from the window, mused on the wife of Queen Anne's favourite, the *stomacher* to Westminster, and listened to an Indian *traveller* in the Commons; Sir Erskine Perry, Omay, and little Murrough *fringe* of the English rule in India, and of Lord Dalhousie's policy of *extension*. *But!—Hear!—Sir Erskine Perry* was an Indian *Justice*, and is son to the famous James Perry, the maker of the *Blind* *Chronicle*, as old Walter was of the *Times*. Twistack House, 1, is P. R.'s residence, is now tenanted by Charles Dickens, who began *Chronicle* as a reporter on the *Chronicle*.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

To the Club in the forenoon. A great deal of political gossip floated. A dissolution is considered inevitable, and it is on that account that the Ministers are hurrying forward supply. Therefore, too, with an eye to the Irish election, Disraeli and his friends did not vote with Spooner against the Maynooth grant; and Colonel Dunne, Lord Derby's ex-elder of the Ordnance, even voted for it. Nobody will join the present Ministry, or take anything from them, except Lord Fortescue, who, it seems, is to have the vacant Garter. The Government of Victoria has been refused, not only by Lord Elgin (who flies at higher game), but even by Lord Marcus Hill, who used to be a Whig whipper-in, and looked after the dinner at Bellamy's. Lord Marcus is active at the Reform Club, where he superintends the *club* arrangements; and as poor Sir Charles Hotham's dinners gave offence to the Victorians, Lord Marcus would have suited them in one respect. Even Hotham is said to threaten resignation, with an eye to the formation of a more god-head Ministry. It is not thought that the new Parliament will be more obedient to the Ministry than the old one; and the Peelites, who have again rejected Lord Palmerston's overtures, are talking of Lord Dalhousie as "the coming man," and Premier that is to be.

A capital engraving, in to-day's "Illustrated Times," of "the rush to a division" in the House of Commons. Heavens! it is men with heads, faces, and noses of proceeding like these, that we are to have! I am to pay, but whose form of religion is to be established? and whether I am to be allowed to marry my deceased wife's sister! *Mem.*—Since this latter question was mooted, Maria has not encouraged her sister Martha's visits; and really Martha is a very pleasant person, and very kind to the children.

In the evening, read an article in the "Spectator," condemning our formation (in 1852) of the Bay Islands into a colony, as contrary to the Clayton-Bowyer treaty. Oh, the ignorance of these leading journalists! Why, the warrant which made the Bay Islands a colony was rescinded. The Privy Council, a week or two ago—a striking proof of the ability of the Ministry to conciliate the United States. Prince Albert is said to be pressing Palmerston hard to concede as much as possible to the Yankees.

MONDAY, APRIL 21.

In the morning, a letter from St. Petersburg, dated 17th inst., to the effect that the Emperor had appointed the principal librarianship as an insult to British literary men. The patronage of the Museum is vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and much these dignified personages know about such matters! As the House was in Committee, the Speaker was not in the chair, and rose to speak on the question before the House; a very rare event. The Speaker read letters in praise of Panizzi, and Disraeli and Lord John both defended the appointment. The truth is, Panizzi is a protégé of Lord Palmerston's, and has made himself useful, both politically and in literary matters, to the leading Whigs and Peelites. He revised the Memoirs of Lord Holland, and Gladstone's translation of Pœrio, and is said to have had something to do with the formation of the Sardinian Alliance. His competitor, Mr. Kemble, the great Anglo-Saxon scholar, is simply a scholar, and has the misfortune to be an Englishman. *Vind Panizzi!* How honest Barlow relishes the retailing of these "little Dorrits" in St. Petersburg? Paternallias will smile a wise smile, and say, "My love! how simple you are. These literary men write their sketches in the reading-room of the Museum." *Mem.*—Barrow said that the "Idler" is not to die. It has been bought by a publisher in Paternoster Row; and young Widdowson, the late editor and proprietor (he is nephew to the Bishop of Oxford), is going to Paris to console himself. How honest Barlow relishes the retailing of these "little Dorrits" in St. Petersburg?

In the evening to the House of Commons, and heard Monckton Milnes, the poet M.P., make a very good speech on the British Museum, and Panizzi's appointment to the principal librarianship as an insult to British literary men. The patronage of the Museum is vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and much these dignified personages know about such matters! As the House was in Committee, the Speaker was not in the chair, and rose to speak on the question before the House; a very rare event. The Speaker read letters in praise of Panizzi, and Disraeli and Lord John both defended the appointment. The truth is, Panizzi is a protégé of Lord Palmerston's, and has made himself useful, both politically and in literary matters, to the leading Whigs and Peelites. He revised the Memoirs of Lord Holland, and Gladstone's translation of Pœrio, and is said to have had something to do with the formation of the Sardinian Alliance. His competitor, Mr. Kemble, the great Anglo-Saxon scholar, is simply a scholar, and has the misfortune to be an Englishman. *Vind Panizzi!* How honest Barlow relishes the retailing of these "little Dorrits" in St. Petersburg?

FRANK GRAVE.

#### THE HUT OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL IN THE REDAN.

The engraving on the next page, as illustrative of life in the interior of that formidable stronghold, whose batteries, during a protracted siege, proved so disastrous to the soldiers of England, and even defied their unrivalled valour, will, no doubt, be interesting to our readers. It is something novel in its way, as representing the tent occupied by a Russian general; and, in all probability, was the scene of much pensive reflection, on his part, during these eventful weeks, when the besiegers were slowly, indeed, but gradually and surely, moving forward to take possession of Sebastopol.

SEWAGE OF GREAT CITIES.—A scheme is now under the consideration of Government, on the suggestion of a gentleman of Bristol, for the desodourization and conversion of the sewage of large cities. It is proposed that Government should contract with the municipal authorities for the manufacture of this material into patent manure; that it should be done by convict labour, in large works, at a sufficient distance from the towns to prevent annoyance; and that the sewage should be decanted in the pipes before reaching the receptacle. It is asserted that the scheme would be profitable, not only in a sanitary but in a financial point of view to large cities.

PEACE CONFERENCE COSTUME.—A Berlin tailor, a lively speculator, exhibits a full Paris Congress Costume for fashionable attraction. It consists of an Oxford greatcoat, a Walewski evening frock, a Cavour waistcoat, Chironen small clothes, and a Mantouille cravat; with Aoli Pacha shirt-front, and a Bual clique.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE BARON DE BARANTE.—The nomination of M. de Falloux at the French academy, was made known to the Emperor by the Baron de Barante. His Majesty received the baron with much kindness, and observed that he had read with pleasure all that had left his visitor's pen, particularly his "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," which "he had the opportunity of reading with the simplest leisure." To understand this remark the reader should be told that Louis Napoleon, when in his prison at Ham, wrote to the baron requesting the loan of a copy of this work—a request with which the learned academicien readily complied.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

The Lyceum is not without its history, having been originally built, in 1765, as an Academy, or Lyceum, for a society of artists, and purchased from them, on the institution of the Royal Academy, by Garrick, who was apprehensive of the place being converted into a theatre. Some time later, a theatre was built on the adjoining ground, but the license having been suppressed, it was let for musical entertainments and exhibitions of paintings, dancing, and horsemanship. It was there, by-the-by, that a foreigner gained a large fortune, by exhibiting the first phantasmagoria seen in England; and there, also, that Winsor exhibited his experimental gas-lighting.

The Lyceum having, as time passed on, been enlarged, was opened as an

English Opera House. Rebuilt in 1816, and destroyed by fire in 1830, it was again rebuilt, at a cost of £35,000, with its elegant Corinthian portico, and opened in July, 1834. After passing through various fortunes, the edifice, from the destruction of Covent Garden, became the scene of the Italian Opera, which was opened there last week.

The interior of the theatre has, for this purpose, been repainted in pale blue, white, and gold, from top to bottom, the ceiling excepted, which, however, has been washed to such purpose, that the Cupids and other mythological personages of that imaginary heaven assume a dim and shadowy appearance. A new and elegant chandelier now hangs from the centre of the roof, and lights up the theatre without the aid of any other gas appliances. The number of private boxes has been augmented to sixty-eight. In addition to the grand tier and a tier above, eight small boxes are contrived on a level with the gallery, besides a row on each side of the pit. The gallery is divided, as it was at Covent Garden, into what may be entitled "amphitheatre stalls" and gallery proper, separated by a wooden partition. The pit is nearly all distributed into stalls. Of these exclusive conveniences there are no less than two hundred and ten. The only access to them is through a straight passage, which cuts the pit into two halves. Circulation round the area is, therefore, impossible, the means of ingress and egress alone being provided. The boxes are hung with dark red curtains, and papered with the same colour, which has a gloomy effect. The chairs in the pit-stalls are furnished with red seats and white backs. What is called the pit is limited to two or three rows at the back—these and the gallery being the only unreserved seats in the house. The orchestra—though reduced to about fifty performers—appears to occupy more room, in comparison, than at Covent Garden. The diminution is made in the stringed instruments, the wind instruments necessarily remaining as before.

The house, on the opening night, was well filled, but not crowded. The Queen and Prince Albert occupied the Royal box. There was only a single *coultré* during the evening. This occurred in the third act, when the "drop" descended suddenly and unexpectedly between the first and second verses of Signor Tambrini's most spirited *aria*, shutting out scene and actors from view, which raised a hearty laugh from her Majesty's box, and a good-humoured cheer from the audience. At the end of the opera, "God save the Queen" was performed by the entire company—Mademoiselle Maria, Herr Fornes, and Madame Jenny Ney singing the solo verses.

#### COUNT NESSELRODE.

THE retirement of this veteran diplomatist and politician from the Russian Foreign Office, within whose precincts he has long presided, affords a favourable opportunity for illustrating our pages, with a portrait of one of the most extraordinary personages, who, during this century, have enacted a prominent part in the affairs of Continental Europe.

Charles Albert, Count Nesselrode, was born in the year 1770, of a family that had emigrated from Hanover and settled in Livonia, in days when that province was thoroughly German. His father, who was high in favour with the Empress Catherine, was the Ambassador who negotiated the marriage between the eccentric Paul and a princess of Wurtemberg; and young Nesselrode, having been educated at the Imperial Military College of St. Petersburg, was honoured by the Czarina with a commission in the Guards.

When Paul became Czar, he appointed Nesselrode one of his aides-de-camp; but the latter soon discovered that it was a diplomatic, and not a military career, for which he had been intended by nature. Fortune seemed to favour his aspirations. Paul had just begun to display his romantic admiration of Napoleon; and Nesselrode, then in the vigour of his years and faculties,—just above thirty,—was despatched to Paris. One of the most passionate desires of the Czar was to possess Malta; and Napoleon told him he should have his wish. Under the influence of this promise, and vainly jealous of the naval and commercial supremacy of England, Paul was stimulated to burn all the British vessels in the ports of the Baltic, and to send their crews as prisoners into the interior of Russia. It was Nesselrode who managed all this; who obtained the promise of Malta for a Russian possession; who fomented the quarrel about the right of search; who aided Bonaparte to organise the Northern Confederacy, which left England alone to fight all the world; and who caused the battle of Copenhagen. Consulting his sovereign's mood, and intending to found the scheme of his own career upon it, he laid down as the first principle of his personal policy that the alliance between Russia and France, and the hostility of both to England, would last his time at least.

When his patron disappeared from the stage of European affairs, Nesselrode, somewhat disconcerted, returned to St. Petersburg, where his gravity, knowledge, industry, and flexibility, won him the favour of the Czar Alexander. Nesselrode was selected as Secretary to the New Emperor, and was soon actively employed in organising an alliance of all the great States of Europe against France. He was travelling with his master towards the seat of war when Ulm surrendered, and the Austrians were flying before Bonaparte's generals; and when Savary sought the Russian quarters, on the arrival of the Czar, to deliverance of Bonaparte's flourishing letters about peace and concord, but in reality to act as a spy in the Russian camp, it was Nesselrode who received him, exchanged fine sentiments with him, and invited him to come again, to discuss the possibility of peace without the desertion of Austria by the Czar. Nesselrode, after a second interview with Savary, went forward to Austerlitz with the Czar and his starving army. Here, by the side of the exasperated Alexander, he witnessed the defection of the Austrians, and the consultations between the latter and Napoleon about getting rid of the Russians. With the whole body of Russians he was turned off the Austrian territory; sharing, to all appearance, the indignation experienced by his master at such treatment. As secretary, he wrote the protest on the occasion. Some months later he witnessed the perplexing vicissitudes of the day of Eylau, when Bonaparte was in the hands of the Russians without being known.

Some few weeks later, when the Czar and Napoleon met on the raft on the Niemen, Nesselrode was present. When the door of the wooden house was shut, and Alexander opened the conference with the memorable words, "I hate the English as much as you do, and am ready to second you in all your enterprises against them," Nesselrode was not present, because the Emperors were alone; but he knew what the Czar was there to say; and he knew as soon as anybody, that it had been said. In so far as he had a hand in the Treaty of Tilsit, he was answerable a second time for the humiliation of Copenhagen, and for that seizure of the Danish fleet which was absolutely confirmed by the secret articles of the treaty. Nesselrode witnessed the festivities at Erfurt, when his master and the French Emperor rode over the field of Jena, and showed one another the remarkable points of the battle; but he was quite ready for the shifting of the scenes.

Thus it came to pass, that when Napoleon was branded as the common enemy, Nesselrode, without scruple, followed the Czar Alexander to France, to aid in accomplishing the great conqueror's ruin, and concluded, with the Ministers of England, Austria, and Prussia, that treaty known as the "Fourfold Alliance." He was, moreover, one of the commissioners who planned, with Marshal Marmont, the reduction of the French capital; and, in conjunction with Metternich and Talleyrand, he formed the diplomatic Triumvirate, which at that time presided over the destinies of France, and influenced the futures of the combined nations of continental Europe.

After the Treaty of Peace had been negotiated in May, 1814, Nesselrode returned to Russia; but when the Congress assembled at Vienna, he appeared in the Austrian capital as Russian Plenipotentiary, and exercised his diplomatic skill to procure the partition of Poland, and a great part of Saxony for Prussia. Since that date Nesselrode has been the servant of successive Czars, with the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has never, however, in that capacity exhibited originality or any great ability, and it is deemed probable that he has in reality been little more than head clerk to his Imperial masters.

When the unscrupulous Nicholas ascended the throne, under circumstances so difficult and delicate, he not only continued Nesselrode in his former post, but elevated him to the dignity of Arch-Chancellor of the Empire; and, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, he took part in all the undertakings which, from 1828 to 1853, were calculated to weaken the Ottoman Empire. When Turkish affairs came up, from time to time, he first delivered commissions and authorisations to Vicovich





COUNT NESSELRODE, LATE RUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

# **AT CORNER FOR THE CURIOUS.—NO. 6. ANCIENT FIRE-ARMS IN THE TOWER ARMORY.**

1. HENRY THE EIGHTH'S WALKING STICK—2. A REVOLVER OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY—3. BUCKLER, WITH PISTOL INSERTED.

We have just now before us a drawing of an old piece of ordnance, formed of bars of iron, strongly hooped with the same material, which forms a striking contrast with the finely-wrought cannons which may be seen in store at Woolwich Arsenal, and elsewhere, at the present day. The exact date and manner of the introduction of cannon is a matter which has caused much dispute, and which our limited space prevents us from discussing.\* The use of cannon on ship-board is mentioned in Rymer's "Fodera." It is an order to Henry Somer, Keeper of the Private Wardrobe in the Tower, to deliver to Mr. Goveney, Treasurer to Queen Philippa, Queen of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, (who was then sent by her uncle, Henry the Fourth, to her husband, in the ship called the *Queen's Hall*), the following military stores:—"11 guns, 40 petras pro gunnes, 40 tumbers, 4 torches, 1 mallet, 2 fire-pans, 40 pavyes, 24 bows, 40 sheaves of arrows."

Sir William Monson, in his Naval Tracts, written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James I., treating on the distinct practice or special duties of officers belonging to the king's ships at sea—in "the office of gunner," gives the following account of the names, and dimensions, weight of the cannon, shot, and powder of the ancient ordnance, which may be contrasted with the ordnance at present in use:—

Names.	Bore of Cannon. Inches.	Weight of Cannon. lbs.	Weight of Shot. lbs.	Weight of Powder. lbs.
Cannon Royal.....	8½	8,000	66	30
Cannon.....	8	6,000	60	27
Cannon Serpentine.....	7	5,500	63½	25
Bastard Cannon.....	7	4,500	41	20
Demi Cannon.....	6½	4,000	33½	18
Cannon Petro.....	6	4,000	24½	14
Culverin.....	5½	4,500	17½	12
Basilisk.....	5	4,000	15	10
Demi Culverin.....	4	3,400	9½	8
Bastard Culverin.....	4	3,000	5	5½
Sacar.....	3½	1,400	5½	5½
Minion.....	3½	1,000	4	4
Falcon.....	2½	660	2	3½
Falconet.....	2	500	1½	3
Serpentine.....	1½	400	¾	1½
Rubinet.....	1	300	¾	1½

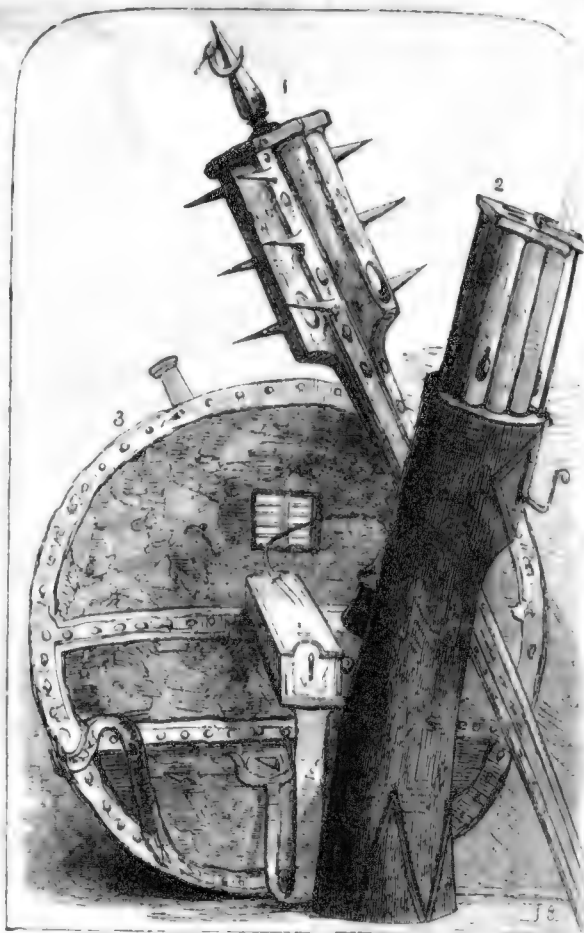
It is worth while to notice, that during the time of James I., Charles I., the Commonwealth, and even so recently as the beginning of the reign of Charles II., the number of guns in comparison with the tonnage of vessels was extraordinary. In the ships of the time of Henry VIII., the cannon used was of different sizes; afterwards the whole of the guns of the ships of war were made alike, and a small kind was in general use.

The *Royal Catherine*, built in 1664, carried eighty-four guns, although only 1,050 tons;† the *Saint Michael*, built in 1669, carried ninety guns, though only 1,011 tons. In the peaceful reign of James the First, the navy declined considerably: it consisted in the whole of only 15,960 tons, whereas Elizabeth had left him 17,030 tons.

Mr. Willett, who wrote in the "Archæologia," in 1793, observes that the guns had decreased in size; and "a long peace had made us inattentive to

\* Many interesting particulars in connection with this will be found in the works of Strutt, the "Archæologia," "Antiquarian Repertory," the works of the late Sir F. Merrick, &c.

† The builder's register of the great ship at Scott Russell's, at Millwall, is 23,000 tons; the same register of the Duke of Wellington ship of war is about one-sixth of the above.



ANCIENT FIRE-ARMS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

and other Russians who intrigued in Persia; and then, when the siege of Herat became a serious matter, disavowed those agents, and induced Lords Durham and Clanricarde to declare themselves satisfied with his disclaimers. Recent events, however, are understood to have disconcerted the ho: ry courtier, and baffled his practised craft. After nearly sixty years of labour in the service of the state, during which he yielded, willow-like, to every storm, Nesselrode is said to have become, during the Crimean war, an object of suspicion to his sovereign and to the heads of both the great parties in Russia. He was suspected by the Czar of retaining his long-cherished predilections in favour of France; and while the German party blamed him for the war raging, the Muscovites expressed their indignation at his supposed good will towards the Allied Powers.

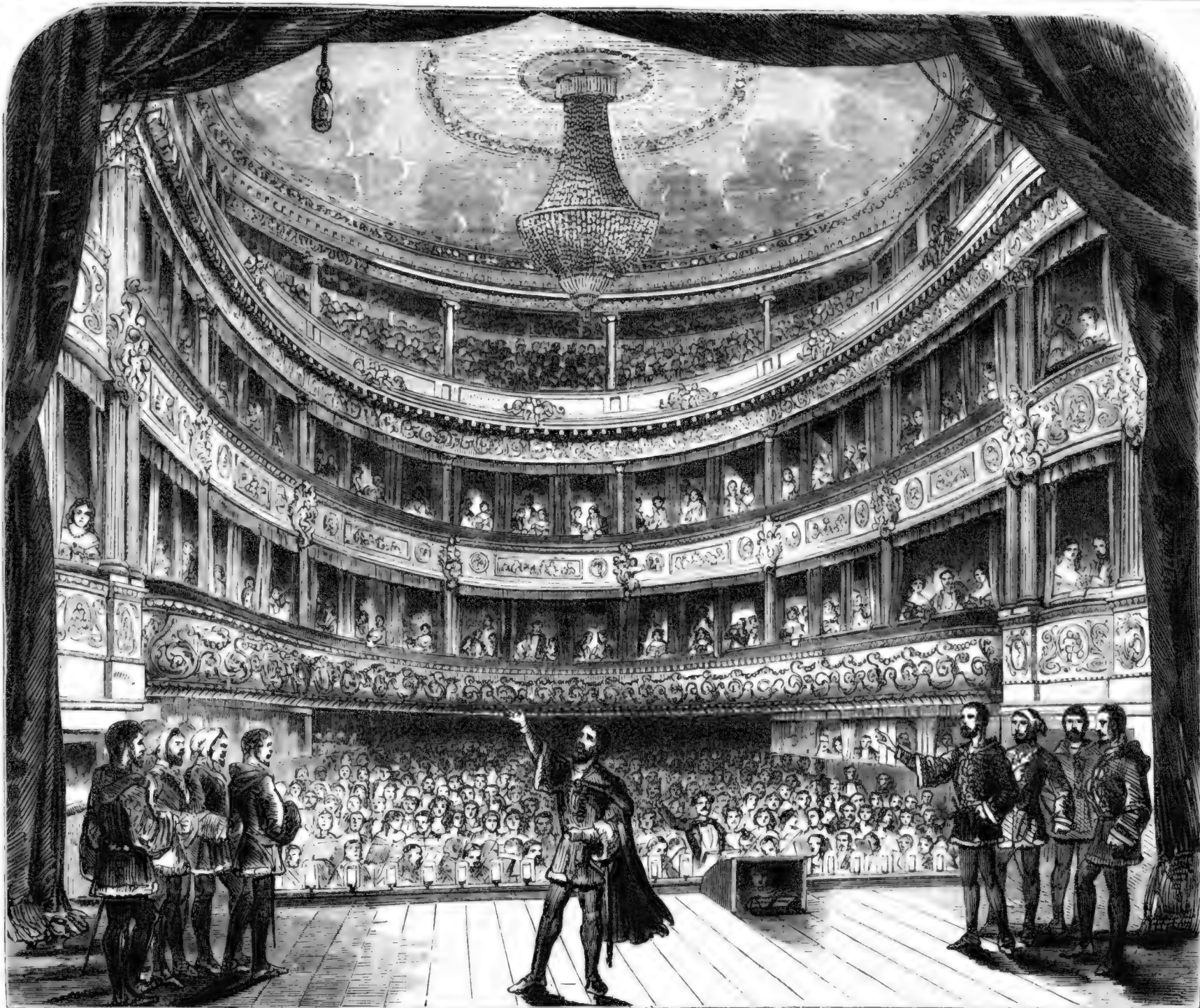
Count Nesselrode will be succeeded in the Foreign Office by Prince Gortschakoff, recently Ambassador at Vienna. He will, however, retain the title and office of Arch-Chancellor of the Russian Empire.

the further improvement of the navy. We idly imagined the neighbouring Powers had been remiss as ourselves; and that our navy, still equal to what it had been, was still as able to combat theirs as ever. But the action which took place in the Mediterranean, in 1742, when Mathews and Lestock commanded our fleet, convinced us of our error. In that memorable engagement, we supposed, by having a greater number of ships, that we had also a greater superiority of force; but we saw with surprise how active our enemies had been, and what advantage they had taken of our indolence; for our admirals, from the inferior size of those ships, were obliged to order all our 50-gun ships out of the line, though eleven in number, and always deemed ships of the line, and taking their stations as such in all engagements, and placed them among the frigates; nay, the very 60-gun ships, many of which were not much above 900, were very poorly equal to such honourable service, being not bigger than some of our present frigates of 36 guns, which are about 940 tons."

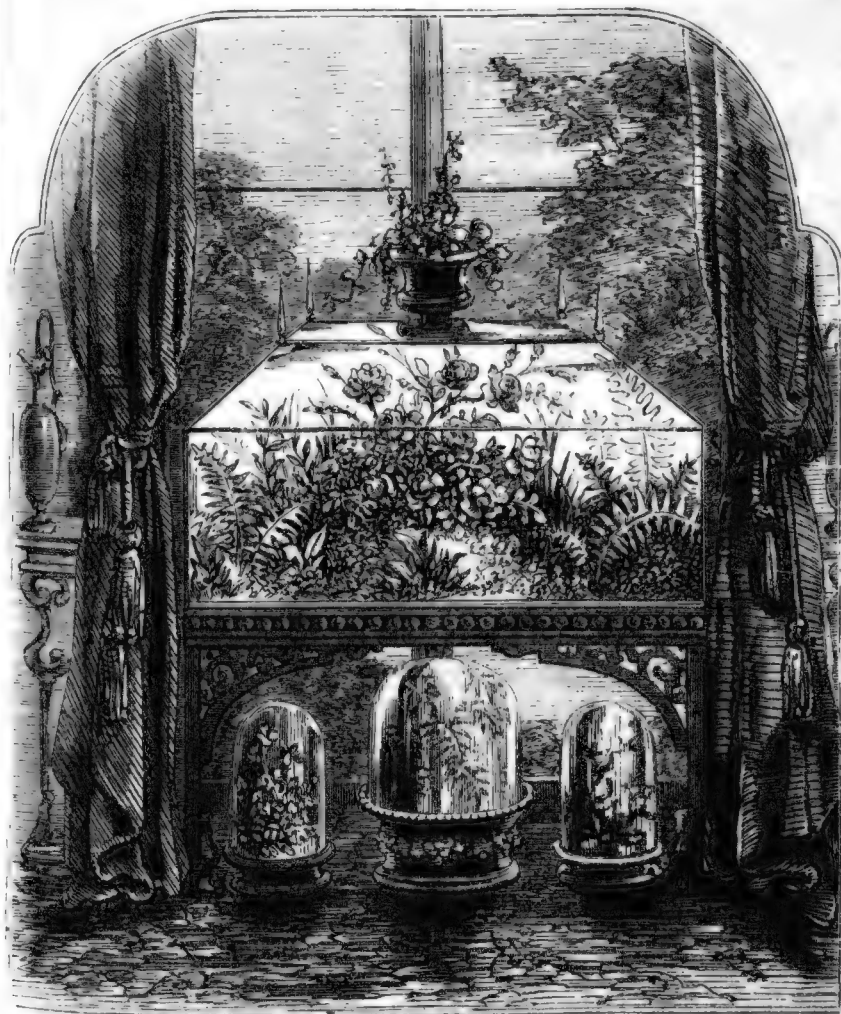


THE RUSSIAN GENERAL'S HUT IN THE TRENCHES.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON.—COPIED BY PERMISSION FROM KILBURN'S EXHIBITION OF CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.)





THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—(FROM A SKETCH MADE ON THE OPENING NIGHT.—SEE PAGE 299.)



GLASS CASE FOR WINDOW FLORAL DECORATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

In looking up matters for our "Corner or the Curious," we every now and then come upon such warnings as that above given, showing that our recent laxity in matters of the sort is a national characteristic. But, however, to get more particularly to the subject of our engraving, after the old cannon had been some time in use, hand-cannon, a simple tube fixed on a straight stake, was used in warfare, charged with gunpowder and an iron bullet. This was made with trunnions and casabel precisely like the large cannon. In course of time, the touch-hole was improved, and the barrel cast in brass. This, fixed to a rod, had much the appearance of a large skyrocket. What is now called the stock was originally called the frame of the gun.

Various improvements were from time to time made in the hand-gun, amongst which was a pan fixed for containing the touch-powder. In rainy weather, this became a receptacle for water; to obviate which, a small piece of brass made to turn on a pin was placed as a cover. This done, there was a difficulty in preserving the aim in consequence of the liability of the eye to be diverted from the sight by the motion of the right hand when conveying the lighted match to the priming. This was, to a certain extent, prevented by a piece of brass being fixed to the breech and perforated. The improved plan for holding the lighted match for firing the hand-guns is shown in the engraving of the Buckler and Pistol; it consists of a thin piece of metal something in the shape of an S reversed, the upper part was slit to hold the match, the lower pushed up by the hand when intended to ignite the powder.

After the invention of the hand-cannon, its use became general in a very short space of time in most parts of the civilised world.

Philip de Comines, in his account of the battle of Morat, in 1476, says he encountered in the confederate army 10,000 arquebusiers.

The arquebusiers in Hans Burgmain's plates of the "Triumph of Maximilian the First," have suspended from their necks large powder flasks or horns, a

bullet bag on the right hip, and a sword on the left, while they carry the match-lock in their hands.

Henry the Eighth's Walking-stick, as the Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower call it, is a sort of spiked mace, in the head of which are three short guns or pistols, which may be fired at very primitive touch-holes by a match.

The Revolver has four barrels, and although clumsy in construction, is not very different in principle from those recently introduced.

The use of the pistol inserted inside the buckler will be understood from the particulars given above.

### The Sphinx.









## THE "MAN WOMAN" AT BIRMINGHAM.

We gave, last week, the particulars of an application to the police magistrates by the board of guardians of the parish, for a summons against a theatrical ornament maker, named Kennedy, for having kept his daughter, Rebecca (32 years of age), for many years in close confinement and total darkness, without proper nourishment or care. Since the facts have been made public, the house has been almost daily surrounded by crowds of persons, who carried their indignation towards Kennedy so far as to threaten personal violence, and the destruction of his house; and it became necessary to have half-a-dozen policemen in constant attendance. One evening last week, the popular demonstrations were so alarming, that the Rev. J. C. Barrett, clergyman of St. Mary's Church, Birmingham, who resides in the neighbourhood, endeavoured to appease the mob; but met with some personal violence, and was compelled to leave the spot rather precipitately.

On Friday, the summons against Kennedy came on for hearing, and so great was the popular excitement, that Kennedy, who is a cripple, put himself under the protection of the police.

Evidence was given, at great length, agreeing in all its main features with the narrative we gave last week, as to the condition of filth, darkness, and deprivation of clothing in which the unfortunate person was found. It was also shown by the evidence of several medical gentlemen that she was unquestionably of unsound mind, but they were unanimous in the belief that she had not suffered from the deprivation of food.

The solicitor for the Commissioners of Lunacy explained that in consideration of this and other peculiar circumstances in the case, the Commissioners had decided upon asking for a summary conviction, which would render the defendant liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, rather than by indictment at the Assizes for misdemeanour.

For the defence a considerable number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony was to the effect that the female was only locked up during the night, that she was deprived of clothing because she tore it to pieces, and that the window was blocked up, because she was in the habit of smashing the panes, and other circumstances were explained which went to exonerate the parents from the charge of cruelty. In this state of the case, the Solicitor for the Commissioners intimated that he should not press for a conviction; but the Magistrates held a consultation for some time, and then gave it as their decision that although unquestionably neglect to some extent had been proved, yet they were of opinion that the charge should be dismissed. No order was made with respect to the unfortunate person, the subject of the inquiry.

The "Rebecca" in question is said to be unquestionably a man—bearing nevertheless certain symptoms of womanhood. Since "Rebecca's" coming to more comfortable quarters, "her" beard has grown. Such is the account from Birmingham.

## THE FEMALE CAPITAL CONVICTS IN NEWGATE.

The execution of Elizabeth Anne Harris and Celestina Somner, who were convicted of murder at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, has been definitively fixed to take place on Monday, the 28th inst., and it will be carried out on that day unless the Government shall interfere by respiting the criminals. It is as yet not generally known that the responsibility of fixing the day for the execution of a capital convict now rests entirely with the Sheriffs, and neither the Judge who tries the criminal, nor the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has anything to do with the matter. It is the duty of the Sheriffs for the time being to be present when sentence of death is passed, and they act entirely upon that sentence, and there is no warrant or other formality of any description. It appears to be doubtful whether, if the Sheriffs choose to allow a period of six months to elapse between the passing of the sentence and the carrying it out, any steps could be taken legally to compel them to have it effected more speedily. The usual custom, however, has been—since the abolition of the practice of the Recorder of London making a report to the Crown at Windsor, of all persons in Newgate under sentence of death, and a warrant being issued for the execution of those whose cases were considered of a nature to require the carrying out of the law by the infliction of capital punishment—to allow two Mondays to elapse between the conviction and sentence, and this practice has been invariably observed, except in the instance of the murderer Bousfield, when, on account of the ordinary day falling on Easter Monday, the authorities felt that a holiday ought not, as it were, to be inaugurated by so dreadful a proceeding as a public execution, and they consequently postponed it to the following Monday.

During the past week the unhappy prisoners have been almost constantly attended by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of the prison, and Miss Fozzer, who has also been with them every day. The kind exhortations of this lady appear to have been attended with the very best possible effect, and both prisoners appear now to be brought to a due sense of their awful position, and to be anxious, by a sincere repentance, to obtain pardon for the dreadful crimes which neither of them deny having committed.

A memorial has been transmitted to Sir G. Grey on behalf of the prisoner Harris. The material facts, of course, have been gleaned from herself; but there appears to be no doubt of their truthfulness, and may be thus summed up. Seduced at an early age by one who, from his position, should have been her protector—compelled to resort to the law to obtain the small pittance granted for the support of children born under such circumstances—that pittance withheld, and a threat that the party liable to it would not pay any longer, and that he would allow his goods to be sold and go to prison, rather than continue to pay the amount—all these circumstances, coupled with urgent pressure on the part of the authorities of the workhouse to the unhappy woman to leave the establishment with her children and support them herself, drove her to desperation, and out of actual love for her children, and dreading the nature of their fate (both children being as it appears cripples), when left to the mercy of strangers, she acknowledges having committed the dreadful crime of which she has been convicted, but being hardly aware, from distress of mind and misery, of the nature of the act she was committing. It appears from inquiries that have been made, that the prisoner was a ways considered a peculiarly kind and affectionate mother, and, to the extent of her humble means, she provided everything that was necessary for her children; and during the period she and her children were in the Ulveridge workhouse, she was, it appears, also noticed for her affection to her offspring. No answer has, it appears, as yet been returned to the memorial.

With regard to the other prisoner, Celestina Somner, it seems that Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor who conducted her defence, has embodied a number of facts in a memorial, praying for a commutation of the capital punishment, on the ground that from the state of her mind she was not a responsible agent. The prisoner herself certainly appears to exhibit a very different demeanour to that of her wretched companion in crime. She frequently alludes to the dreadful act committed by her, and she has stated upon some occasions that her object in cutting her child's throat was that, being very much ill-treated by her husband on account of the child, she thought that by destroying it she should propitiate him, and induce him to treat her better in future, and she appears to have had very little regard for the heinousness of the crime, or its probable consequences to herself.

**BREXEN POISONING CASE.**—Mr. Wooller appeared in the Darlington County Court, last week, for refusing to pay Dr. Jackson £16 12s. 6d. for attendance on his late wife. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount. The court was crowded, and the audience manifested no little ill-will against Mr. Wooller during the proceedings, and drew home Dr. Jackson in his carriage in triumph. Mr. Wooller declared in court that he would not pay a farthing—"it was his wife's blood-money."

**THE RUGLEY POISONING CASE.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General moved, last week, for a rule under the recently passed statute, that the indictments and inquisition, charging Mr. Palmer with wilful murder, should be removed, and the prisoner brought up from Stafford and tried on such charges at the Central Criminal Court. Lord Campbell said there ought to be no delay, and the prisoner ought to have notice. The Attorney-General assured the Court there should be no delay. A rule to show cause was granted accordingly. Mr. Grey, then, on the part of the prisoner, applied for a rule, calling on the solicitor for the prosecution to furnish copies of the report of Dr. Taylor, so far as regarded the test made by him for antimony and strychnine, the learned gentleman urging that it was essential, both in justice to the prisoner and the public, that opportunities should be given to know what tests Dr. Taylor had used to discover the traces of poison he had deposited, that the value of his judgment might be tested. The Court, after consideration, refused the rule on the ground that the information required might be elicited on cross-examination.—Rule refused accordingly.

**BUTTER ADULTERATED WITH FLINTSTONE.**—Astounding as this announcement may be, it is nevertheless stated by a Doncaster paper to be the fact that butter is adulterated with flint stones. The flint stones are ground and then chemically manipulated, until they are reduced into a soluble substance, which is known by the denomination of "soluble silica." When this latter preparation is dissolved in water it becomes a stiff, gelatinous body, somewhat resembling strong jelly. This jelly is mixed to a considerable extent with butter of low quality, to which fresh salt and colouring matter are added. The product of this villainous adulteration is a compound which resembles a very good-looking dairy-made butter. But it has not the firmness or bright appearance of genuine butter, and is devoid of the richness and wholesome qualities of the latter. It is stated, that at the laboratories of the Northern Analytical College, Sheffield, Professor Calvert, of Manchester, has detected this fraud recently and frequently. Such is the phase of the adulterating system. It is a near approach to, if not a verification of, one poor man "asking for bread, and having a stone given to him." Surely some legislative interference might be brought to bear upon the subject if it were only to compel the vendors to place on their goods the real quality. We should then be enabled by show-cards announcing the tempting truths, as "Flint Butter," "Turmeric Mustard," "Vitriol Vinegar," "Carrot Coffee," and "Chalk Sugar Plums."

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**A HISTORICAL PAINTER UNDER THE DELUSION OF BEING A HAPSBURG PRINCE.**—Mr. Fred. Newenham, the historical painter, was brought before the Marlborough Police Court last week, for the purpose of having the Magistrate's order to remove him to a lunatic asylum, the unfortunate man having recently manifested unequivocal symptoms of aberration of intellect, which rendered restraint a necessary and imperative proceeding. A day or two before, Mr. Newenham went into Mr. Grey's office, and, in a very singular manner, asked to be taken to some mischief would befall him if he were not taken to the lunatic asylum. An application, it was understood, was made to the Rev. J. C. Barrett, clergyman of St. Mary's Church, Birmingham, who resides in the neighbourhood, endeavoured to appease the mob; but met with some personal violence, and was compelled to leave the spot rather precipitately.

"Beloved and Most Respected Lord, I believe I possess the means of clearing off the national debt at one fell swoop. I know not as yet of the means I may possess of doing so, but will convey the precise position I am in in a week from this, when I will communicate with you through the Emperor of Austria—My dear and most respected Lord, your truly humble servant,"

"The Viscount Palmerston."

When the unfortunate man was brought into the Police Court, the late and present district surgeons were called in to pronounce upon the state of his mind. Mr. Newenham, who appeared with a smiling countenance, and conversed freely and with seeming rationality, expressed his desire to make his plan for paying off the National Debt publicly known, as that would at once serve to convince the world that he was in possession of his rational faculties.

Mr. Newenham, having been encouraged to explain himself, said—Belonging, as he did, to the house of Hapsburg, and born, as his register would prove, in the year 10,002, his hereditary revenues as Prince of Austria amounted to a million a year, or thereabouts—he could not speak to a pound or two, more or less—this revenue he proposed to allow to accumulate for one hundred years, at compound interest, which, according to his calculation, would produce such a sum as would enable him to pay off the National Debt step and leave him a trifle or so, of a few hundred millions, to devote to other patriotic purposes. He hoped the explanation he had now given would sufficiently show the state of his intellect.

The medical gentlemen having given their certificates, the Magistrate made the usual order, and Mr. Newenham was removed in the company of the lunatic asylum keeper.

**AN AWKWARD SCUFFLE.**—Mr. Richard Slade, a person of very gentlemanly appearance, was charged at Bow Street, on Monday, with violently assaulting Mr. Osmond, the proprietor of Osmond's Coffee House, in the Strand.

Mr. Osmond stated that, at about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, he was standing in his bar, when he heard the shop-door open and close twice. He went to see who was there, and found Slade standing outside. Osmond asked him if he wanted any one, or anything there? and on his replying in the negative, observed that in that case he had better go away. Slade then addressing him by the name of "Upton" (that of another coffee-house keeper within a few doors) used an offensive expression, struck him several severe blows on the head, and after knocking him down, left the place. Osmond, as soon as he was able to get up, followed; and Slade, seeing that he was pursued, took to his heels. Osmond, however, overtook him in Covent Garden market, when Slade again assaulted him by beating him about the head and shoulders with his walking-stick, until he broke it in pieces. Here Osmond was knocked down for the second time. He again got up, and ran after Slade, overtaking him in Long Acre, and detained him till a constable came up.

A constable stated that he found the complainant and the prisoner struggling in Long Acre. The former was bleeding freely from a wound in the head. The prisoner carried in his hand a piece of walking-stick, which he admitted he had broken over the head of "Upton," as he persisted in calling the complainant. He also said that he would do the same thing again.

Osmond observed that he had no doubt that the prisoner had mistaken him for Mr. Upton, and that the beating was intended for the latter.

The prisoner said this was not the case; he had mistaken only the names, not the persons. He knew nothing of either Upton or Osmond, beyond going to both houses to obtain refreshment. He entered Osmond's house with the intention of taking a cup of coffee, but, changing his mind, he was about to leave the shop, when Osmond followed, and demanded if he wanted any one, and on his replying that he did not, attempted to push him out. He resisted, and Osmond thrust him out with violence, and struck him. He admitted that he returned the blow. He then went away, and the complainant followed him. On overtaking him in the market, Osmond attacked him violently, and knocked him down in the gutter. His coat was torn by the fall. On his getting up again, complainant renewed the attack, and he (prisoner) used his stick in self-defence. He protested, in the most solemn manner, that this was the true version of the occurrence, and complained bitterly of the injustice that Osmond's assertion should have more weight than his, simply because the former, being the complainant, was on his oath, while he, as prisoner, could not be sworn. He was fully prepared to take his oath of the truth of his statement, and did not hesitate to declare that the complainant was perjured.

The Magistrate expressed his reliance on the testimony of Mr. Osmond, and would fine the prisoner £5, or in default two months' imprisonment. Moreover, as he had threatened to repeat the assault, he must enter into his own recognisances for £40, and find one surety in £20, to keep the peace for six months.

**THE MURDER OF A YOUNG GREEK GIRL, AT TOULITCHA.**—A letter from Constantinople gives the following particulars about the murder of the young Greek girl at Toulitcha:—"The Pacha, who is a General of Brigade, first saw the girl standing at the door of a house in Toulitcha, and her youth (she was only 18), and her great beauty, caused him to be suddenly smitten with her. He immediately had her seized by his soldiers, placed in a carriage, and carried to an adjacent village. When the parents of the girl commenced their search after her, the Pacha carried her to a more distant village, and took up his quarters in a house occupied by a Greek family. He locked the girl up in a chamber, and placed a watch over her, but she found means to speak with the mistress of the house, and to implore her to save her. The woman went at once to the chorbadgi, or Christian-chiefs of the commune, and they, taking their horses, proceeded to Varna, where they laid a complaint before the Pacha-Governor, the French General commanding the town, the English Consul, and the Greek Bishop. Orders were sent to the Pacha to present himself at Varna, and he set out; and it was before leaving that he gave orders to a corporal to murder the girl, which order he executed."

**THE ALLEGED POISONING AT BURNWOOD, NEAR LICHFIELD.**—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of death of Mrs. Catherine Ashmole, of Edial, Burnwood, near Lichfield, was resumed on Monday at the Star Inn, Burnwood, before the district coroner for Staffordshire. The inquiry had been adjourned for the purpose of Dr. Monckton, of Rugby, making a post mortem examination of the body, and an analysis of the stomach and intestines by Dr. Taylor. Dr. Monckton, physician of Rugby, said the appearances indicated bilious diarrhoea. Supposing such diarrhoea to have been present, it might have arisen either from natural causes or from the administration of medicinal or poisonous drugs. The coroner then submitted to the jury a report which he had received from Dr. Taylor, containing the result of his analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased. He had been unable to discover any traces of poison which would produce the symptoms from which the deceased suffered. The coroner having briefly addressed the jury, they returned a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes. Immediately on the verdict being delivered, loud cheers burst from the friends of Mr. Ashmole, who had assembled in considerable numbers in and around the Court.

**A "RATE" FOR HAMPESTEAD HEATH.**—At a late hour on Saturday night, a meeting of the residents of St. John's Wood was held at the Swiss Cottage, St. John's Wood, to adopt measures to prevent the enclosure of Hampstead Heath. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and it was urged that the only way to secure the open space for the public was to enter into a "compromise" with Sir Thomas M. Wilson, who had a bill in the Commons to enable him to build on the property. A sum of £100,000 was proposed, and it was stated that a rate of 2d. in the pound by the Metropolitan Board of Works would pay the money, as the property in the metropolis liable to be rated was estimated at £12,000,000. Considerable discussion arose on the subject, and it was considered that, as the heath was for the benefit of the public, the inhabitants should cheerfully pay the money. On the other side, it was stated that £25,000 would be a fair sum to start with to secure the open space for the public. Resolutions were adopted, and efforts will be made to preserve the heath for the inhabitants, not only of Hampstead, but of the metropolis generally.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE amount of business passing in all national securities, this week, both for money and time, has been very moderate; yet scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations. The payment of the final instalment upon the new English loan has had some influence upon the money market; nevertheless, in some cases, advances have been made in Lombard Street upon first-class paper, at rather under the Bank minimum rate. Until the exact terms of the new treaty with Russia are known, and until the Chancellor's Budget is out, we cannot expect any large operations in the funds, either for money or time; still, it must be satisfactory to learn that the supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers continues small.

Since we last wrote, about £400,000 in gold has been shipped to Constantinople on account of the last loan, and about £600,000 is expected to follow within the next two weeks; hence we cannot anticipate any immediate increase in the supply of bullion in the Bank of England. The recent imports, both from Australia and New York, have been retained in this country, but we had that gold is still being shipped to Belgium, to purchase silver for the Indian market.

The 5 per cent. consols have been done at 95 to 94½ for money, and 94½ to 94 for the account. The new 3 per cent. consols have reached 92½ to 93; and the reduced, 91½ to 92½. Bank stock, 21½; India stock, 22½ to 23; long annuities, 1860, 31; ditto, 1885, 17 1-16. Exchangeer bills, March issue, 1s. prem; the June bills, 7s. discount; exchangeer bonds, 98½.

The market for foreign bonds has ruled heavy, yet we have scarcely any change to notice in prices. Brazilian, small, have marked 99½; Buenos Ayres 6 per cents, 60½; Ecuador new consols, 15½; Grenada deferred, 7½; Mexican 3 per cents, 23½; Peruvian 4½ per cents, 78; the 3 per cents, 54½; Russian 5 per cents, 103½; Sardinian 5 per cents, 96; Spanish 3 per cents, 45½; the deferred, 24½; Turkish 6 per cents, 98½; Turkish 4 per cents, 102; Dutch 2½ per cents, 64½; and the 4 per cents, 93½.

The railway share market has ruled tolerably active, and prices generally have been well supported. Bristol and Exeter have realised 89½; Caledonian, 61½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglian, 17½; East Lancashire, 78; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29; Great Northern, 95½; ditto A. stock, 80; Great Western, 64½; London and Brighton, 104; London and North Western, 101½; London and South Western, 93½; Midland, 75½; Norfolk, 55; North Staffordshire, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 28½; Scottish Midland, 76½; South Eastern, 73½; South Wales, 72.

Joint-stock bank shares have realised the following quotations:—Australasian, 93½; Chartered of Asia, 6; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; London and County, 34½; London and Westminster, 46½; National Provincial of England, 75½; ditto new, 23; Oriental, 42½; Union of Australia, 70½; Union of London, 27½; Western of London, 26½.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been but moderate. For most kinds, the demand has been inactive; yet in most instances, previous rates have been supported. Foreign wheat has moved off heavily, yet we have no actual change to notice in prices. Fine malting barley has realised an advance of 1s. per quarter. Other qualities have sold readily, at very full currencies. Malt must be called steady, at extreme quotations. The oat trade has ruled heavy, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter less money. Beans have sold on rather easier terms; but peas and flour have been unaltered in value.

**ENGLISH CURRENCY.**—Essex and Kent White Wheat, 56s. to 73s.; do., Red, 54s. to 68s.; Malting Barley, 38s. to 45s.; Distilling do., 32s. to 36s.; Grinding do., 33s. to 36s.; Malt, 56s. to 74s.; Rye, 44s. to 47s.; Feed Oats, 21s. to 27s.; Potato do., 23s. to 29s.; Tick Beans, 31s. to 34s.; Peas, 37s. to 42s.; White Peas, 44s. to 48s.; Maple, 32s. to 35s.; Gray, 32s. to 36s. per quarter. Town made Flour, 63s. to 65s.; Town Households, 52s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 44s. to 49s. per 280lbs.

**CATTLE.**—The supplies of beasts on sale this week have been very moderate, and all kinds have sold briskly, at an improvement in value of fully 3d. per 8lbs. Sheep have come slowly to hand, and the mutton trade has ruled active, at 4d. per 8lbs. more money. There has been a moderate inquiry for lambs and calves, at about stationary prices; but pigs have been very dull. Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. to 7s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

**NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.**—These markets have been but moderately supplied with each kind of meat, and the trade generally has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d., per 8lbs. by the carcase.

**TEA.**—Our market is extensively supplied with all kinds of tea, in which only a moderate business is doing, at last week's quotations. Congou, 8½d. to 2s. 6d.; Ning Yung and Oolong, 10d. to 1s. 9d.; Soulang, 9d. to 2s. 8d.; Flowery Pekoe, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; Caper, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; Scented Caper, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; Orange Pekoe, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.; Twankay, 8d. to 1s. 2d.; Hyson Skin, 7d. to 1s.; Hyson, 1s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; Young Hyson, 9d. to 1s.; Imperial, 1s. to 2s. 9d.; Gunpowder, 1s. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. to 4s. 4d. per lb.

**SUGAR.**—Fine qualities of raw sugar are in moderate request, at very full prices; but all other kinds move off heavily, at previous rates. The stock continues very moderate for the time of year. Refined goods are steady, at 55s. to 56s. per cwt. for grocery.

**MOLASSES.**—The supply on offer is very moderate. West India, Cuba, and Porto Rico qualities rule at from 15s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. West India honey is selling at 40s. to 60s. per cwt.

**COFFEE.**—Mocha and Plantation Ceylon is in good request, at very full prices. Other kinds of coffee are dull, but we have no sellers on lower terms. Good native Ceylon is selling at 5½d. to 5½d. per cwt.

**COCAOA.**—This article is very flat, at the late reduction in value. Red Trinidad, 42s. to 46s.; gray, 37s. to 42s.; Granada, 39s. to 40s.; St. Vincent, 35s. to 37s.; Bahia and Para, 36s. to 38s.; and Guayaquil, 43s. to 44s. per cwt.

**RICE.**—By private contract, we have only a moderate demand. Several parcels of Madras have sold at 8s. to 9s. The stock is about 20,000 tons, against 3,500 tons in 1855.

**SALTPETRE.**—Fine parcels are in request, at 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. English refined is now worth 40s. per cwt. Stock, 4,577 tons, against 11,000 tons last year.

**NITRATE OF SODA.**—Parcels, 13 to 10½ per cent. refraction, are worth 17s. to 17s. 3d. per cwt.

**FRUIT.**—Our market generally is firm. Currants are worth 50s. to 106s.; Valencia raisins, 40s. to 45s.; Smyrna ditto, 25s. to 30s.; Sultanias, 57s. to 62s.; new Elemes, 46s. to 52s.; muscels, 60s.; Turkey figs, 40s. to 65s. per cwt.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is only a moderate demand for butter, nevertheless, late rates are fairly supported. The bacon market is firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Hams and lard are very firm.

**METALS.**—The iron market is very firm. Scotch pig iron is worth 76s. Rails, at the works, have realised £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d.; common bars, £8 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. per ton. Tin is rather active. Banca, 136s. 6d. to 137s.; Straits, 133s. to 135s.; British, 133s. to 134s. Tin plates are dearer. I. C. Coke, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; 1 X do., 36s. 6d. to 37s. per box. Lead is very firm. British pig, £26 10s. to £27 per ton. English zinc, £30 to £31 10s.; Spelter, on the spot, £23 15s. to £23 17s. 6d. per ton.

**COTTON.**—The supply of cotton is very limited, and the demand is active, at fully the late improvement in value.

**HEMP AND FLAX.**—Russian hemp is steady, and prices are well supported. In flax, very little is doing, at late rates.

**WOOL.**—Public sales of over 33,000 bales of Colonial wool will be commenced on the 5th proximo. The market continues steady.

**INDIGO.**—Spanish indigo is rather lower to purchase; but East India qualities are very firm.

**SPIRITS.**—The stock of rum continues large. Leonard Island Proof, is selling at 2s. to 2s. 2d.; East India, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. No change in brandy. Gin, 17 under proof, 9s. 11d.; 22 do., 9s. 5½d.; ... spirit, 10s. 8d.; and Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon.

**HOPS.**—Our market is steady, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets £4 to £6; Wexford Kents, £4 10s. to £5; Sussex, £3 to £4 15s. per cwt.

**POTATOES.**—The supplies are less extensive. Prices range from 35s. to 95s. per ton.

**OILS.**—Lined oil, on the spot, is heavy, at 29s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. All other oils, including turpentine, are dull.

**TALLOW.**—P. Y. C., on the spot, is selling at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is worth 48s. nett cash. The stock is now 20,079 casks, against 32,552 do., in 1855.

**COALS.**—West Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Riddell's, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Cassop, 16s. 9d.; Hough Hall, 17s.; South Kellie, 17s. 3d.; Tees, 18s. 6d. per ton.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—W. S. SLATER, Birkenhead and Liverpool timber merchant—A. SIMPSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, warehouseman.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. ROBERTS, Holyhead, shipbuilder—W. O. YOUNG, London, Manchester, and Liverpool, shipbroker—J. L. HARVEY, London, draper—R. THOMPSON, otherwise H. THOMAS, Croydon, pastrycook—E. FOLKARD, London, grocer—J. F. B. L. STRIFFLER and A. ALGER, Inwotth, steam-engine makers—G. F. PARSONS, London, jeweller—J. GODFREY, Creeth St. Michael, coachmaker—J. FOAN, Yeovil, glover—S. THOMAS, Wigan, cabinetmaker—W. SCHOFIELD, Romilly, coal-dealer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—JOHN LOWE, Chetwynd Aston, Salop, malster. **BANKRUPTS.**—CHARLES STEWART DUNCAN, agent of Charing Cross, dealer in cutlery—SAMUEL SMITH PHILLIPS, Cardiff, provision merchant—GEORGE CUREDALE, Burnley, Lancashire, manufacturer—SAMUEL WHITTAKER, Manchester, licensed victualler—EDWARD ROWE, and EDWARD ROWE the younger, Penzance, Cornwall, stationers—WILLIAM GARSTANG and THOMAS GARSTANG, Wigan, Lancashire, coal dealers—THOMAS PIKE, Grays, Essex, linen draper—JOHN MYRLIN, Coleman Street, City, commission merchant—FRANCIS FORBES JENKINS, Compton Street, Brunswick Square, licensed victualler—JOSEPH WHIELDON PRICE, Wolverhampton, oil merchant—WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Huddersford, Staffordshire, livery stable keeper—JOSEPH TAYLOR, Wall Heath, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—ROBERT GORRIE, Motherwell, grocer.



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Bravo-Murillo, Juan.  
Brazil, Emperor of.  
Brewster, Sir David, LL.D.  
Bright, John.  
Brodie, Sir B. C., Bart.  
Brook, Sir James.  
Brooks, Shirley.  
Brougham, Lord.  
Brown, General Sir George.  
Brown, Henry Kirke.  
Brown, John, D.D.  
Brown, William, M.P.  
Browning, Robert.  
Bruck, Baron von.  
Brunnow, Baron.  
Brunswick, Duke of.  
Bryant, William Cullen.  
Buchanan, Hon. James.  
Buckland, Rev. Dr.  
Bulwer, Sir E. Lytton.  
Bulwer, Right Hon. Sir Henry.  
Bunsen, Chevalier de.  
Bunting, Rev. Jabez, D.D.  
Buol-Schauenstein, Count.  
Burgoyne, Sir John Fox.  
Burnet, John.  
Burns, Rev. John.

Burritt, Elihu.  
Burton, John Hill.  
Bystrom, Johann Nikolaus.  
Cabrera, Don Ramon.  
Caillaud, Frederic.  
Caird, Rev. John, M.A.  
Cambridge, Duke of.  
Campbell, Lord.  
Campbell, General Sir Colin.  
Campbell, Rev. John, D.D.  
Candlish, Rev. R., D.D.  
Canrobert, General.  
Canterbury, Archbishop of.  
Capefigue, B. H. R.  
Cardigan, Earl of.  
Carleton, William.  
Carlisle, Earl of.  
Carlyle, Thomas.  
Carnot, Hippolyte.  
Carrera, President.  
Casabianca, M.  
Cass, General Lewis.  
Castiglione, Count C. O.  
Cattermole, George.  
Cavaignac, General.  
Cavour, Count Camille.  
Chadwick, Edwin, C.B.  
Chambers, Montagu.  
Chambers, W. and R.  
Chamier, Frederick.  
Changarnier, General.  
Chaplin, W. J., M.P.  
Charlet, M.  
Chesney, Colonel F. R.  
Chodzko, Jacques Leonard.  
Clare, John.  
Clarendon, Earl of.  
Close, Rev. Francis, M.A.  
Cobden, Richard, M.P.  
Cockerell, C. R., R.A.  
Codrington, General.  
Cole, Henry, C.B.  
Coleridge, Rev. Derwent.  
Collier, John Payne.  
Collins, Wilkie.  
Combe, George.  
Comte, Auguste.  
Constantine Nicholewitch.  
Cooper, T. S., A.R.A.  
Cope, Charles West, R.A.  
Courboud, Edward Henry.  
Cormenin, M.  
Cornelius, Peter von.  
Cotta, Bernhard.  
Cousin, Victor.  
Craig, George Lillie.  
Cranworth, Lord.  
Crawford, Thomas.  
Creasy, E. S., M.A.  
Crémieux, A.  
Creswick, Thomas, R.A.  
Croker, Right Hon. J. W.  
Croly, Rev. George, LL.D.  
Cruikshank, George.  
Cubitt, Sir William.  
Cullen, Paul.  
Cumming, Rev. John, D.D.  
Cunningham, Peter.  
Cunningham, William, D.D.  
Custine, A., Marquis de.  
Czartoryski, Adam, Prince.  
Czerny, Karl.  
Dale, Rev. Thomas, M.A.  
Dalhousie, Marquis of.  
Dana, Richard Henry.  
Danby, Francis, A.R.A.  
Danton, Jean Pierre.  
Dargan, William.  
D'Aubigné, Rev. J. H. Merle.  
David, Félicien.  
Dawson, George.  
Decamps, Alexandre Gabriel.  
De Grey, Earl, K.G.  
De Hilliers, Baraguay.  
Delacroix, Eugene.  
Delane, John T.  
Delaroche, Paul.  
De Lhuys, M. Drouyn.  
Demetz, F. A.  
De Morgan, Augustus.  
Denmark, King of.  
De Quincey, Thomas.  
Derby, Earl of.  
Deschenes, Admiral P.  
Dick, Thomas, LL.D.  
Dickens, Charles.  
Dilke, Charles Wentworth.  
Disraeli, the Right Hon. B.  
Dixon, William Hepworth.  
Dobell, Sydney.  
Doo, George T.  
Doyle, Richard.  
Drew, Captain Andrew, R.N.  
Dublin, Archbishop of.  
Duchatel, M.  
Dufaure, M.  
Duff, Rev. Alexander, D.D.  
Duffy, Charles Gavan, M.P.  
Dumas, Alexandre.  
Dumas, Jean Baptiste.  
Dundas, Sir J. W. D., K.C.B.  
Dundas, Rear-Admiral, C.B.  
Dundonald, Earl of.  
Dunfermline, Lord.

Dupin, A. M. J. J.  
Dupont, Pierre.  
Durham, Bishop of.  
Dyce, Rev. Alexander.  
Dyce, William.  
Eastlake, Sir C. L., R.A.  
Ebrington, Viscount, M.P.  
Edwardes, Major H. B.  
Egg, Augustus, A.R.A.  
Eglinton, Earl of.  
Egypt, Viceroy of.  
Elgin, Earl of, K.T.  
Ellsmere, Earl of, K.G.  
Elliotson, John, M.D.  
Ellenborough, Lord.  
Elmore, Alfred, A.R.A.  
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.  
Encke, Johann Franz.  
England, Victoria, Queen of.  
Ericsson, John.  
Espartero, Marshal B.  
Evans, Sir De Lacy, M.P.  
Everett, Edward.  
Exeter, Bishop of.  
Faed, Thomas.  
Faraday, Michael, LL.D.  
Fergusson, James.  
Fillmore, Millard.  
Flocon, Ferdinand.  
Flourens, P.  
Foley, John Henry.  
Fonblaque, Albany.  
Forbes, Sir John, M.D.  
Forrest, Edwin.  
Fortoul, Hippolyte.  
Fortune, Robert.  
Fox, Sir Charles.  
Fox, W. J.  
Fraser, Alexander.  
Freiligrath, Ferdinand.  
Fremont, Colonel.  
French, Emperor of the.  
Frith, William Powell, R.A.  
Frost, William Edward.  
Gagern, Baron H. von.  
Gartner, Fried. von.  
Gavarni, M.  
Gavazzi, Padre Alessandro.  
Gervinus, G.  
Gesner, Abraham, M.D.  
Gibson, John.  
Gibson, Right Hon. T. M.  
Giffard, Stanley L., LL.D.  
Gilfillan, Rev. George.  
Girardin, Emile de.  
Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E.  
Gleig, Rev. G. R.  
Gomm, General Sir W. M.  
Goodall, Edward.  
Goodall, Frederick.  
Gordon, Sir John Watson.  
Görgei, Arthur.  
Gortschakoff, Prince Alexander.  
Gortschakoff, Prince M.  
Gubbitt, Sir William.  
Gullen, Paul.  
Cumming, Rev. John, D.D.  
Cunningham, Peter.  
Cunningham, William, D.D.  
Custine, A., Marquis de.  
Czartoryski, Adam, Prince.  
Czerny, Karl.  
Dale, Rev. Thomas, M.A.  
Dalhousie, Marquis of.  
Dana, Richard Henry.  
Danby, Francis, A.R.A.  
Danton, Jean Pierre.  
Dargan, William.  
D'Aubigné, Rev. J. H. Merle.  
David, Félicien.  
Dawson, George.  
Decamps, Alexandre Gabriel.  
De Grey, Earl, K.G.  
De Hilliers, Baraguay.  
Delacroix, Eugene.  
Delane, John T.  
Delaroche, Paul.  
De Lhuys, M. Drouyn.  
Demetz, F. A.  
De Morgan, Augustus.  
Denmark, King of.  
De Quincey, Thomas.  
Derby, Earl of.  
Deschenes, Admiral P.  
Dick, Thomas, LL.D.  
Dickens, Charles.  
Dilke, Charles Wentworth.  
Disraeli, the Right Hon. B.  
Dixon, William Hepworth.  
Dobell, Sydney.  
Doo, George T.  
Doyle, Richard.  
Drew, Captain Andrew, R.N.  
Dublin, Archbishop of.  
Duchatel, M.  
Dufaure, M.  
Duff, Rev. Alexander, D.D.  
Duffy, Charles Gavan, M.P.  
Dumas, Alexandre.  
Dumas, Jean Baptiste.  
Dundas, Sir J. W. D., K.C.B.  
Dundas, Rear-Admiral, C.B.  
Dundonald, Earl of.  
Dunfermline, Lord.

Herring, John Frederick.  
Herschel, Sir J. F. W., Bart.  
Hervey, Thomas Kibble.  
Herwegh, George.  
Herzen, Alexander.  
Hesse, Elector of.  
Hill, David Octavius, R.S.A.  
Hill, Rowland.  
Hind, John Russell.  
Hinton, Rev. J. Howard.  
Hitchcock, Rev. E., D.D.  
Hogan, John.  
Hogarth, George.  
Hogg, Sir James Weir, Bart.  
Holland, King of.  
Holmes, O. W., M.D.  
Hook, Rev. W. F., D.D.  
Horne, Richard H.  
Horsley, John Calcott.  
Horsley, William, M.B.  
Houssaye, Arsène.  
Houston, General Samuel.  
Howitt, William.  
Hugo, Victor.  
Humboldt, Baron.  
Hunt, Leigh.  
Hunt, Robert.  
Hunt, Thornton.  
Hunt, William.  
Hunt, William Holman.  
Hurlstone, Frederick Y.  
Ingres, Jean Dom. Aug.  
Irving, Washington.  
James, G. P. R.  
Janin, Jules.  
Jasmin, Jacques.  
Jellachich, Baron von.  
Jerdan, William.  
Jerrold, Douglas.  
Johnston, Alexander.  
Joinville, Prince de.  
Kane, Sir Robert, M.D.  
Kaulbach, William.  
Kean, Charles John.  
Kebble, the Rev. John, M.A.  
Kingslake, Alexander W.  
Kingsley, Rev. Charles.  
Kinkel, G. tefried.  
Kiss, Augustus.  
Kmetz, General.  
Knight, Charles.  
Knowles, James Sheridan.  
Knox, Robert.  
Kock, Paul de.  
Kossuth, Louis.  
Kügler, Franz Theodor.  
Labouchere, Right Hon. H.  
Lacordaire, Jean Bap. Hen.  
Lacrosse, M.  
Laing, Samuel, M.P.  
Lamartine, Alphonse de.  
Lamoricière, General.  
Lance, George.  
Landor, Walter Savage.  
Landseer, Charles, R.A.  
Landseer, Sir Edwin, R.A.  
Lansdowne, Marquis of.  
Lardner, Dionysius, D.C.L.  
Lauder, Robert S., R.S.A.  
Layard, Austen Henry, M.P.  
Leconte, John L., M.D.  
Lecurieux, Jacques.  
Ledru Rollin.  
Lee, Frederick Richard, R.A.  
Leech, John.  
Lefevre, Right Hon. C. Shaw.  
Lemon, Mark.  
Leslie, Charles Robert, R.A.  
Lever, Charles James.  
Le Verrier, U. J.  
Lewes, G. H.  
Lewis, Right Hon. Sir G. C.  
Lewis, John Frederick.  
Lieber, Francis, LL.D.  
Liebig, Baron Justus.  
Lindley, Professor.  
Lindsay, Lord.  
Lindsay, William S., M.P.  
Linnell, John.  
Liszt, Franz.  
Locke, Joseph, M.P.  
Loewenstein, General.  
London, Bishop of.  
Longfellow, Henry W.  
Lough, John Graham.  
Lover, Samuel.  
Lowe, Robert, M.P.  
Lowell, James Russell.  
Luders, General.  
Lytton, Sir Charles.  
Lyndhurst, Lord.  
Lyons, Admiral Sir E.  
Lytton, Sir E. Bulwer, M.P.  
Macaulay, Right Hon. T. B.  
McCulloch, Horatio, R.S.A.  
McCulloch, J. R.  
Macdowell, Patrick, R.A.  
Macintosh, J. L.  
Mackay, Charles.  
Maclaren, Charles.  
Maclise, Daniel.  
Maclure, Sir R. J. Le Mesurier, Knt.  
McMahon, General.  
McNeill, the Rev. Hugh.

McNeill, Sir John, G.C.B.  
Macready, William C.  
Madox, M.  
Magné, M.  
Mahony, Francis.  
Manteuffel, Baron Otho T.  
Marcy, William L.  
Marmora, General Della.  
Marochetti, the Baron.  
Marshall, William C., R.A.  
Marston, Westland.  
Massey, Gerald.  
Masson, David.  
Matthew, Father Theobald.  
Maurice, Frederick D., M.A.  
Maury, Matthew F.  
Mayhew, Henry.  
Mazzini, Giuseppe.  
Melville, Rev. Henry, B.D.  
Melville, Herman.  
Menschikoff, Prince.  
Merimée, Prosper.  
Merle d'Aubigné, Rev. J. H.  
Metternich, Prince.  
Metz, Frederick Aug. de.  
Meyerbeer, Giacomo.  
Miall, Edward, M.P.  
Michelet, Jules.  
Mignet, François A. A.  
Millais, John E., A.R.A.  
Miller, Hugh.  
Miller, Thomas.  
Milman, Rev. H. H.  
Milnes, Richard Monckton.  
Minic, M.  
Modena, Duke of.  
Moltke, Count.  
Montenegro, Vladika of.  
Monti, Raffaele.  
Morse, Samuel Finley B.  
Mulready, William, R.A.  
Muntz, George Frederick.  
Murat, Prince.  
Murchison, Sir R. L., D.C.L.  
Musset, Alfred de.  
Mustapha Reschid Pacha.  
Napier, Vica-Admiral Sir C.  
Napier, Sir William, K.C.B.  
Naples, King of.  
Narvaez, Duke of Valencia.  
Nash, Joseph.  
Nassau, Duke of.  
Nesselrode, Count.  
Newcastle, Duke of.  
Newman, F. W.  
Nichol, J. P., LL.D.  
Normanby, Marquis of.  
Omer Pacha.  
Orloff, Count Alexis.  
Overbeck, Frederick.  
Owen, Richard, F.R.S.  
Owen, Robert.  
Oxford, Bishop of.  
Pakington, Right Hon. Sir J.  
Palmerston, Viscount.  
Panmure, Lord.  
Patmore, Coventry.  
Paton, Joseph Noel, R.S.A.  
Paxton, Sir Joseph, M.P.  
Pelissier, Marshal.  
Penaud, Rear-Admiral.  
Pennefather, Major-General J. L.  
Petermann, Augustus Henry.  
Peto, Sir S. M., Bart.  
Phillips, Charles P.  
Pickersgill, F. R., A.R.A.  
Pierce, Franklin.  
Pius IX., Pope.  
Playfair, Dr. Lyon, C.B.  
Plumridge, Rear-Admiral Sir J. H.  
Poole, Paul Falconer, A.R.A.  
Potter, Cipriani.  
Portugal, King of.  
Powers, Hiram.  
Prescott, W. H.  
Procter, Bryan W.  
Prussia, King of.  
Prussia, Prince of.  
Pusey, Rev. E. B., D.D.  
Pye, John.  
Pyne, James B.  
Radetzky, Joseph, Count.  
Raffles, Rev. Thomas, D.D.  
Ranke, Leopold.  
Rauha, Christian.  
Reboul, Jean.  
Redding, Cyrus.  
Redgrave, Richard, R.A.  
Reed, Rev. Andrew, D.D.  
Reid, Captain Mayne.  
Reid, Colonel Sir William.  
Reschid Pacha.  
Retzsch, Moritz.  
Richardson, Charles, LL.D.  
Ritchie, Leitch.  
Roberts, David, R.A.  
Robinson, John H.  
Robinson, Rev. E., D.D.  
Roebuck, J. A., M.P.  
Rogers, Henry.  
Rollin, Ledru.  
Ronge, Johannes.  
Ross, Captain Sir James Clark.  
Ross, Rear-Admiral Sir J.

Ross, Sir William Charles.  
Rosse, Earl of.  
Rossini, Gioacchino.  
Rothschild, Sir Anthony.  
Rudiger, Count.  
Ruskin, John.  
Russell, Right Hon. Lord J.  
Russell, John Scott, F.R.S.  
Russell, William Howard.  
Russia, Emperor of.  
St. David's, Bishop of.  
St. John, James Augustus.  
St. Leonard's, Baron.  
Saldanha, Duke of.  
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de.  
Sardinia, King of.  
Saxony, King of.  
Scarlett, General.  
Scheffer, Ary.  
Schmorr, Julius.  
Scott, George Gilbert, A.R.A.  
Scribe, Eugene.  
Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, M.A.  
Seymour, Right Hon. Sir G. H.  
Shaftesbury, Earl of.  
Schamyl.  
Simpson, Sir George.  
Simpson, General Sir J.  
Simpson, J. Y., M.D.  
Smirke, Sir Robert, R.A.  
Smith, Albert.  
Smith, Alexander.  
Smith, General Sir H. G. W.  
Smith, Thomas Southwood.  
Smith, William, LL.D.  
South, Sir James.  
Spohr, Louis.  
Stanfield, Clarkson, R.A.  
Stanhope, Earl.  
Stanley, Lord.  
Steell, John, R.S.A.  
Stephen, Right Hon. Sir J.  
Stephenson, Robert, M.P.  
Stirling, William, M.P.  
Stone, Frank, R.A.  
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount.  
Sue, Eugene.  
Swain, Charles.  
Sweden and Norway, King of.  
Taylor, Frederick.  
Taylor, Bayard.  
Taylor, Isaac.  
Taylor, Tom.  
Tenerani, Pietro.  
Tennyson, Alfred.  
Thackeray, William Makepeace.  
Thalberg, Sigismund.  
Thesiger, Sir Frederick, Knight.  
Thierry, J. N. Augustin.  
Thiers, Adolphe.  
Thirlwall, Bishop.  
Thompson, Rev. R. A., M.A.  
Thompson, Major-General T. P.  
Thoms, William J.  
Thorburn, Robert, A.R.A.  
Ticknor, George.  
Tieck, Ludwig.  
Timbs, John, F.S.A.  
Totleben, General.  
Troubridge, Colonel Sir T.  
Tuam, Roman Catholic Archbishop of.  
Tulloch, Rev. John, D.D.  
Tupper, Martin Farquhar.  
Turkey, Sultan of.  
Tuscany, Grand Duke of.  
Uhland, Ludwig.  
Uwins, Thomas, R.A.  
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D.  
Verdi, Giuseppe.  
Vernet, Horace.  
Villemain, Abel François.  
Vogel, Edward.  
Wagner, Richard.  
Walpole, Right Hon. S., M.  
Walter, John, M.P.  
Ward, M. E., R.A.  
Warren, Samuel, D.C.L.  
Watt, James Henry.  
Watts, Alaric A.  
Watts, George Frederick.  
Webster, Thomas, R.A.  
Weir, William.  
Westmacott, Sir Richard.  
Westmacott, Richard.  
Westmoreland, Earl of.  
Whately, Archbishop of Dublin.  
Wheatstone, Professor.  
Whewell, Rev. William, D.D.  
Williams, Brigadier-General.  
Willis, Nathaniel Parker.  
Willis, Rev. Robert, F.R.S.  
Willmore, James T.  
Wills, William Henry.  
Wilson, James, M.P.  
Windham, Major-General.  
Windischgrätz, Prince.  
Winterhalter, F.  
Wisemann, Cardinal.  
Woronoff, Prince Michael.  
Wright, Thomas, M.A.  
Wright, Thomas.  
Wrottesley, Lord.  
Wyatt, Matthew Digby.  
Wyrell, William.

## WOMEN OF THE TIME.

Abdy, Mrs.  
Alboni, Signora Marietta.  
Arnand, Mademoiselle H.  
Bartholomew, Mrs.  
Belgiojoso, Princess Christina.  
Belloc, Madame.  
Blackwell, Miss Elizabeth.  
Bonheur, Mademoiselle Rosa.  
Bray, Mrs.  
Bremer, Miss Frederica.  
Brown, Miss Frances.  
Browning, Mrs. E. Barrett.  
Carlen, Madame.

Carpenter, Mrs.  
Child, Mrs. Lydia Maria.  
Chisholm, Mrs.  
Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden.  
Corbair, Miss Fanny.  
Costello, Miss Louisa Stuart.  
Coutts, Miss Burdett.  
Crosland, Mrs. Newton.  
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine.  
Cushman, Miss Charlotte.  
Dudevant, Madame.  
Eastlake, Lady.  
Ellis, Mrs. Sarah.

Embury, Mrs. E. C.  
Eugénie, Empress of France.  
Franklin, Lady.  
Fullarton, Lady Georgiana.  
Gaskill, Mrs. L. E.  
Gillies, Miss Margaret.  
Glyn, Miss Glyn.  
Goldschmidt, Madame.  
Gordon, Lady Duff.  
Gore, Mrs.  
Grisi, Signora Giulia.  
Hahn-Hahn, Countess von.  
Hall, Mrs. S. C.

Hayes, Miss Catherine.  
Hervey, Mrs. E. L.  
Howitt, Mrs. Mary.  
Isabella II., Queen of Spain.  
Jamson, Mrs. Anna.  
Jewsbury, Miss Geraldine E.  
Kavanagh, Miss Julia.  
Kemble, Mrs. Fanny.  
Lewald, Mademoiselle.  
Lind Goldschmidt, Madame.  
London, Mrs.  
Lynn, Miss Eliza.

Lytton, Lady Bulwer.  
Marsh, Mrs.  
Martineau, Miss Harriet.  
Morgan, Lady.  
Muloch, Miss Dinah Maria.  
Nightingale, Miss Florence.  
Norton, Hon. Mrs.  
Novello, Miss Clara A.  
Pardoe, Miss Julia.  
Pfeiffer, Madame Ida.  
Pleyel, Madame Marie.  
Rachel, Mademoiselle.

Sedgwick, Miss C. M.  
Sellon, Miss Lydia.  
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.  
Sinclair, Miss Catherine.  
Somerville, Mrs.  
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher.  
Strickland, Miss Agnes.  
Sutherland, Duchess of.  
Thorneycroft, Mrs.  
Trollope, Mrs. Frances.  
Viardot, Madame Pauline.  
Victoria, Queen.